DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 385 151 FL 023 149

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TITLE A Grammar Sketch of the Kaki Ae Language.
PUB DATE 95
NOTE 49p.; In: Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics: University of North Dakota Session, Volume 39; see FL 023 147.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Descriptive Linguistics; Foreign Countries; *Grammar; Language Classification; *Phonology; Phrase Structure; Uncommonly Taught Languages
IDENTIFIERS *Papua New Guinea (North Solomons); Papuan Languages

ABSTRACT

Kaki Ae is a non-Austronesian language spoken by about 300 people on the south coast of Papua New Guinea, at best distantly related to any other language in that area. A brief grammar sketch of the language is presented, including discussion of the phonology, sentences, phrases, words, and morpheme categories. Kaki Ae phonemics include 11 consonants and 10 vowels; stress is always penultimate. Sentences can be simple, complex, or compound, and three types of phrases are described: noun, adverb, and intensifier. All verbs take subject agreement suffixes (SAS) that agree with the subject in person and number; the third plural SAS can be used in place of the third singular with third singular subjects, but not the reverse. SAS and object agreement suffixes (OAS) are discussed regarding morpheme categories, and the counting system is based on "two" and "five." Appendixes include a Kaki Ae to English lexicon, English to Kaki Ae word finder list, and seven short test examples. (Contains five references.) (NAV)

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A Grammar Sketch of the Kaki Ae Language*

John M. Clifton

Kaki Ae is a non-Austronesian language spoken by approximately 300 people on the south coast of Papua New Guinea. It is at best distantly related to any other language in Papua New Guinea. This paper presents a brief grammar sketch of the language, including discussion of the phonology, sentences, phrases, words, and morpheme categories. Three appendices include a Kaki Ae to English Lexicon, an English to Kaki Ae word finder list, and seven short texts.

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1. Introduction

The Kaki Ae language is spoken by approximately 300 people living along the south coast of Papua New Guinea in six villages southeast of Kerema Gulf Province of Papua New Guinea. There is minimal variation between the different villages. Brown (1973) refers to the language by the Toaripi designation Raepa Tati, or 'Hill Tati'. The people have no generally recognised name for their language, but many dislike the designation Tati since they feel it refers to 'bush people' in Toaripi. In fact, the phone [t] is nonexistent in Kaki Ae. The concensus of the speakers I worked with was that the language should be called Kaki Ae, from *kaki*, a modified form of [tati], and *ae* 'language'.[1]

Kaki Ae is surrounded by Kamea, Akoye,[2] Keuru, Opau, Tairuma,[3] and the Kaipi dialect of Toaripi. The first two are members of the Angan language family, while the others are members of the Eleman language family. All have considerably more speakers than does Kaki Ae. Wurm and Hattori (1981) classify Kaki Ae as a family-level isolate in the Eleman stock, apparently based on the word lists reported by Brown (1973). This classification follows Brown's statement that, 'My investigations suggest that Raepa Tati has its nearest affinity with the Eleman language family.' (p. 286)

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*This analysis is based on work carried out under the auspices of the Papua New Guinea Branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics in November 1993. The fieldwork was underwritten by a grant from UNESCO administered through the Research School of Pacific Studies of the Australian National University. I am grateful to the many Kaki Ae speakers who gave of their time to talk about their language and traditions, and especially to Jeremiah Mehau and Robbie Mora who worked with me for a week at Ukarumpa transcribing texts and helping to clear up grammatical problems. The sociolinguistic situation is discussed in Clifton (1994).

[1]Grimes (1992) lists the name of the language as Tate, with the code TBD. Alternate names listed are Raepa Tati, Tati, Lorabada, and Lou.

[2]Lloyd (1973) refers to Kamea as Kapau and Akoye as Lohiki; Wurm and Hattori (1981) refer to Kamea as Hamtai.

[3]Tairuma is referred to as Uaripi by Brown.

FL023149

1995 Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics
University of North Dakota Session
Volume 39, 33-80

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Brown does not report any percentages of similar forms, but my analysis of the data reported results in percentages between 14% and 17%. Most of the similar forms, however, are almost identical. This suggests that the similarities may be due to borrowing, not genetic relationship. The borrowing hypothesis is supported by the fact that in several instances Kaki Ae speakers can identify a form reported by Brown as a borrowed form and give the 'true' Kaki Ae form. For example, I was told the true Kaki Ae form for 'louse' is /amuri/, not /saruta/ (cf. Kaipi /sarutʃa/); 'bark (of tree)' is /βɛra?a/, not /ruru/ (cf. Kaipi /ruru/[4]); 'sand' is /fae/, not /kekene/[5] (cf. Kaipi /kekere/). Thus, I believe the claim that Kaki Ae is related to the Eleman languages is questionable even at the stock level.

2. Phonology

The phonemic inventory of Kaki Ae includes the eleven consonants and ten vowels shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Phonemes of Kaki Ae

p		k	?	i ĩ	u ũ
m	n				o õ
ɸ β	s		h	ɛ ɛ̃	
	l				ɑ ɑ̃
w					

Stress is always penultimate.

There are no closed syllables or syllable initial consonant clusters. Therefore all consonants may occur in only two positions: word-initially and intervocalically. Most consonants may occur in both positions, the possible exceptions being /?/ and /w/. The situation for /w/ is discussed with vowel sequences. Regarding /?/, I have found no evidence for a word-initial contrast between /?V/ and /V/. There is, however, contrast between these sequences morpheme-initially in the following forms.

/ɛlɛɑ-?ɛ-?ɛnɑ/	'I see you (sg)'
/ɛlɛɑ-ɛ-?ɛnɑ/	'I see you (pl)/them'

Therefore it is not unreasonable to expect that a contrast between /?V/ and /V/ may well be found in word-initial position.

There is allophonic variation for two of the consonant phonemes. The phoneme /l/ varies between [l] and [d] word-initially, and between [l] and [ɾ] intervocalically, as shown in the following forms.

/lɑlɛ/	[lɑ.ɾɛ ~ dɑ.ɾɛ ~ dɑ.lɛ]	'sun'
/ɑlo/	[ɑ.ɾo ~ ɑ.lo]	'head'

When intervocalic /l/ is realised as [l], word-initial /l/ is realised as [ɾ], that is, /lɑɾɛ/ cannot be realised as *[lɑ.lɛ].

[4]/βɛra?a/ (recorded by Brown as /mera?a/) is the general word for 'skin' in Kaki Ae; /ruru/ is the general word for 'skin' in Kaipi.

[5]Brown gives /fae fo?olo/ as an alternate form for 'sand'.

The phoneme /β/ varies between [b] and [m] word-initially, and between [β] and [v] intervocalically, as shown in the following forms.

/βɛrɑʔɑ/	[bɛ.rɑ.ʔɑ ~ mɛ.rɑ.ʔɑ]	'skin'
/ɛβɛrɑ/	[ɛ.βɛ.rɑ ~ ɛ.vɛ.rɑ]	'dog'

The contrast between nasal and oral vowels is clear after oral consonants as shown in the following examples.

/ɑo/	'you'	vs. /ɑ̃ʔo/	'a swamp'
/ɑʔo/	'ladle'	vs. /ɑ̃ʔõ/	'large bilum'
/ɛɑmɑ/	'bird sp.'	vs. /ɛ̃ɑ/	'house'
/ɛhɛ/	'that'	vs. /ɛ̃hɛ̃/	'yes'
/ɛʔɛlo/	'white'	vs. /ɛ̃ʔɛ̃/	'coconut'
/iʔi/	'piece of food'	vs. /ĩʔĩhɑ/	'to burn'
/oʔɛkɑ/	'to make'	vs. /õʔɛ̃hɑ/	'to try to do'
/oʔiɑmuhɑ/	'to put'	vs. /oʔĩ/	'to say'
/uʔuli/	'centipede'	vs. /ũʔũkɑ/	'two'

After nasal consonants there does not seem to be a distinction; all vowels seem to be nasalised. Most sequences of vowels are all oral. The only sequence of nasal vowels found thus far is in /ɑ̃ɛ̃ʔɑ/ 'that'. The following words with sequences of nasal vowel followed by oral vowel have been found.

/ɑ̃oʔɑ/	'swamp'
/ɛ̃ɑ/	'house'
/ɛ̃ɑʔɑ/	'that's all'
/ɛ̃ɑʔĩʔɑ/	'same'
/nɛʔũɑ/	'1st plural object agreement suffix'
/ũɑ/	'to put into'
/ũɑni ~ ũɑʔi/	'someone'

The sequence /ɑ̃o/ is a diphthong; all other sequences are across syllable boundaries. No monomorphemic forms with sequences of oral followed by nasal vowels have been found, although such sequences have been found across morpheme boundaries in words like /ɛrɛ-ɑmu-hɛ-ɑ̃ʔɛ/ 'did you see it?'. The sequence /ɛɑ̃/ is also across syllable boundaries.

No long vowels have been found. Eight diphthongs have been found: /ɛi ɛu ɑɛ ɑi ɑu ɑo oi ou/. The diphthong /ɛi/ is realised as phonetic [ei]. Examples are given in Table 2 for all eight diphthongs in five environments whenever possible: word-initial, between consonants, word-final, before a vowel, and after a vowel.

Table 2: Diphthongs in Kaki Ae

ɛi	/ɛisi/	'banana'	/mɛimɑ/	'hornbill'	/βɛiβɛi/	'long'
ɛu			/lɛuhɑ/	'to go around'		
ɑɛ	/ɑɛnɑ/	'betelnut'	/nɑɛlo/	'who?'	/ɸɑɛ/	'sand'
	/ɛnɑɛɑ/	'to buy'				
ɑi	/ɑipɑlo/	'pig'	/ɸɑiʔɑɸɑiʔɑ/	'wet'	/ɑpɑɛ/	'young'
	/ɑiɛʔi/	'fire'				
ɑu	/ɑuʔihɑ/	'to say'	/ɸɑulɑ/	'garden'	/mɛhɑu/	'heavy'
	/ɑuɑlɛ/	'spider'				
ɑo	/ɑolɑkɑ/	'make (canoe)'	/kɑolɑ/	'unripe'	/nɑo/	'I'

oi			/koiʔala/	'another'	/βoi/	'spear'
ou	/oulaha/	'to remove'	/lɛouha/	'to swim'		

In addition to these diphthongs, the following eleven sequences of vowels occurring across syllable boundaries have been found: /ɛo ɛa oɛ oa io iɛ ia ui uɛ uo ua/. The only sequence not found is /iu/. Examples are given in Table 3 for all eleven sequences in as many of the same environments as for diphthongs as possible for each sequence.

Table 3: Vowel Sequences across Syllable Boundaries

ɛo	/lɛou/	'to swim'				
ɛa	/ɛama/	'bird sp.'	/βɛaʔɛ/	'cockatoo'	/ɸɛlɛa/	'to jump'
			/ɛnaɛa/	'to buy'		
oɛ	/oɛla/	'new'	/moɛa/	'old'	/noɛ/	'nose'
oa			/koalɛ/	'a trip'	/ɸoa/	'vine type'
io			/siolo/	'dry season'	/aio/	'clay pot'
iɛ	/iɛ/	'green parrot'	/aiɛʔi/	'fire'		
ia	/siahu/	'power'	/sia/	'okari tree'	/ɸaia/	'arrow type'
ui	/ɸuia/	'moon'				
uɛ			/haʔuɛhumo/	'to cough'	/muɛ/	'to return'
uo	/uo/	'mountain'				
ua	/ũaha/	'he put it into'	/ɸuani/	'seed'	/lalua/	'cassowary'
			/aualɛ/	'spider'		

A comparison of the sequences in Table 2 with those in Table 3 shows that syllabification of vowel sequences is predictable. Sequences are always realised as one syllable (that is, they are diphthongs) if the second vowel is higher than the first. They are two syllables if the first vowel is higher than the second or if the two vowels are equal in height.

Sequences of three vowels generally also follow these principles of syllabification. A word like /ɸaia/ [ɸai.a] 'arrow type' syllabifies as two syllables. Since the second vowel is higher than the first or third vowel it syllabifies with the first vowel and forms a separate syllable from the third vowel. A word like /moɛa/ [mo.ɛ.a] 'old', on the other hand, syllabifies as three syllables since the second vowel is equal in height to the first vowel and higher than the third. Thus it forms a separate syllable from either the first or third vowel.

In this context the questionable nature of the phonemic status of /w/ can be discussed. There are apparent contrasts between /w/ and /u/ as shown in the following example.

/waɾɛhava/	'first'
/ũaha/	'put into something'

However, such contrasts are rare and only in initial position. In fact, only two words have been found with initial /w/, one of which alternates with /u/ (/wãʔĩ/ [wã.ʔĩ ~ u.ã.ʔĩ] 'to go down'). The one phonetic occurrence of word-medial [w] is in /ɸuia/ [ɸu.i.a ~ ɸwi.a] 'moon'.

There do not seem to be widespread morphophonemics in evidence. There are modifications in the pronouns, especially in the diphthongs, that are outlined in section 6.3. There is also general reduction of sequences of identical vowels across morpheme boundaries. For example,

[ɛɾɛamu?ɛnɑ] 'I see it' is derived from /ɛlɛɑ-ɑmu-?ɛnɑ/ (cf. [ɛɾɛɑ?ɛ?ɛnɑ] < /ɛlɛɑ-?ɛ-?ɛnɑ/ 'I see you', [ɑɾiɑmu?ɛnɑ] < /ɑli-ɑmu-?ɛnɑ/ 'I throw it', and [ɑɾi?ɛ?ɛnɑ] < /ɑli-?ɛ-?ɛnɑ/ 'I throw you'). When the second vowel in the sequence is nasal, the remaining vowel is also nasal as in [ɑβɑhã?ɛ] < /ɑβɑ-ha-ã?ɛ/ 'did he go up?'. Finally, /?/ is deleted after a consonant across a morpheme boundary as in [ɑmɑmɛnu] < /ɑmɑ-m-?ɛnu/ 'I hit it'. This is easily explained in terms of the general constraint against consonant clusters.

3. Sentences

Sentences in Kaki Ae can be categorised as simple, complex, or compound. Simple sentences contain only one clause, while complex and compound sentences contain more than one clause.

3.1 Simple Sentences

There are two types of simple sentences: verbal and nonverbal.

3.1.1 Verbal Sentences

Verbal simple sentences contain verbs. The basic form of a verbal sentence is given in (1).

(1) NP_{subj} (NP_{obj1} (NP_{obj2})) V

That is, a verbal sentence consists of a subject noun phrase followed by one or two optional object noun phrases, followed by a verb. In addition, various adverbial words or phrases can occur between any of these major constituents.

Verbal sentences can be classified as intransitive, transitive, or ditransitive, depending on how many object noun phrases can be present. Sentences which cannot contain an object noun phrase, as shown in (2), are intransitive.

(2) Nao Kereva-ma wä'ɪ-'ena.[6]
1s Kerema-LOC go.down-1sS

'I'm going down to Kerema.'

Sentences which may contain only one object noun phrase, as shown in (3-6), are transitive.

(3) Aiparo-ro nao erea-ne-ha.
pig-ERG 1s see-1sO-3sS

'The pig sees me.'

(4) Erahe aiparo ere-amu-'ani.
3p pig see-3sO-2/3pS

'They see the pig.'

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[6]The orthography used in the examples is as follows: oral vowels /ɑ ɛ i o u/ are ⟨a e i o u⟩, nasal vowels /ɑ̃ ɛ̃ ɪ̃ õ ũ/ are ⟨ã ẽ ɪ̃ õ ũ⟩, consonants /p k ʔ m n ɸ β s h w/ are ⟨p k ' m n f v s h w⟩, the consonant /l/ is ⟨l⟩ word-initially and ⟨r⟩ word-medially. The following abbreviations are used in glosses:

CONT	continuous	IRR	irrealis	PL	plural	Q	question
ERG	ergative	LOC	locative	POSS	possessive	RDP	reduplication
IMP	imperative	NEG	negative				

Pronouns are indicated by a combination of 1, 2, or 3 to indicate person and s or p to indicate number; verbal agreement suffixes have an additional S or O to indicate agreement with subject or object.

(5) Era nao faha-ma o'i-ne-ha.
3s 1s table-LOC put-1sO-3sS

'He put me on the table.'

(6) Era hau'ani akiva-ma asi-amu-ha.
3s sweet.potato knife-LOC cut-3sO-3sS

'He cut the sweet potato with a knife.'

Sentences which may contain two object noun phrases, as shown in (7), are ditransitive.

(7) Nu-ro evera mono ini-amu-'ena.
1p-ERG dog boy give-3sO-1pS

'We gave the dog to the boy.'

When the subject is a noun phrase (as opposed to a pronoun), a referential pronoun frequently follows.

(8) Kurokuro erahe oharo moha ve'i-'ani...
cuscus 3p tree ? sit-2/3pS

'Cuscus sit in trees...'

Time adverbials can occur sentence-initially, sentence-finally, or between the subject and verb.

(9) a. Lafi aru ona-ha.
yesterday man go-3sS

'Yesterday the man went.'

b. Aru lafi ona-ha.
man yesterday go-3sS

'Yesterday the man went.'

c. Aru ona-ha lafi.
man go-3sS yesterday

'Yesterday the man went.'

Locative adverbials can occur sentence-finally or between the subject and verb, as shown by (2) and (10).

(10) Nao wā'ɪ-'ena Kereva-ma.
1s go.down-1sS Kerema-LOC

'I am going down to Kerema.'

I have labeled the affix *-ro* in (3, 7) as an ergative marker. It is true that it occurs only on subjects of transitive verbs. However, it does not occur on all subjects of transitive verbs, as shown in (4-6). As in many other PNG languages, it seems to occur most commonly where there is potential ambiguity as to which noun phrase is the subject. No object in either transitive or ditransitive sentences receives any morphological marking.

As shown in the above examples, verbs take suffixes agreeing in person and number with the subject and object noun phrases. In ditransitive sentences the verb agrees in person and number with the semantic recipient, not the semantic patient.

(11) Erahe aiparo himiri nao ne-ni-'ani.
3p pig many 1s give-1sO-3pS

'They gave many pigs to me.'

If there is no overt subject or object noun phrase, the verb will still take suffixes agreeing with the understood subject, as in (12), or with the understood object, as in (13).

(12) Noa-'au, eisi lire-'au, hau'ani ore-'au, o'i-m-'enu.
taro-PL banana sucker-PL sweet.potato leaf-PL put-?-1pS

'We plant taro, banana suckers, and sweet potato leaves.'

(13) Aiparo-ro erea-ne-ha.
pig-ERG see-1sO-3sS

'The pig sees me.'

As shown in (13), the subject of a transitive sentence can also be marked with the ergative marker *-ro*, even if the object is not overt.

Most verbs may be used only intransitively or transitively. Some verbs, however, can be used intransitively or transitively; one such verb is *ara* 'to burn'. When *ara* is used intransitively, as in (14a), it takes no object agreement suffix, and the subject cannot take the ergative suffix. When it is used transitively, as in (14b), it takes an object agreement suffix and the subject may take the ergative suffix.

(14) a. Aie'i ara-ha.
fire burn-3sS

'The fire is burning.'

b. Aie'i-ro ĕa ar-amu-ha.
fire-ERG house burn-3sO-3sS

'The fire is burning the house.'

The verb *ehera* 'to be hungry' never takes an overt subject, although it always takes the third singular subject agreement affix. It also takes object agreement affixes agreeing in person and number with the one overt noun phrase.

(15) a. Nao ehera-ne-ha.
1s hungry-1sO-3sS

'I am hungry.'

b. Ofe ehera-e-ha.
2p hungry-2/3pO-3sS

'You (pl) are hungry.'

The morpheme *ehera* can also be used as a noun, as discussed in section 5.1.

Two slightly different constructions are used for negative statements following the basic distinction in the language between realis and irrealis. (See section 5.1 for a discussion of the realis/irrealis distinction.) In both constructions the verb is in the irrealis mood. If the corresponding positive statement is in the realis mood, the negative morpheme *ore* is used, as shown in (16-17).

(16) a. Aru era ma-ha.
man 3s come-3sS

'The man came.'

b. Aru ore ma-na-ra.
man NEG come-?-IRR

'The man did not come.'

(17) a. Nao era koarai-amu-'ena.
1s 3s help-3sO-1sS

'I am helping him.'

b. Nao era ore koarai-amu-ra.
1s 3s NEG help-3sO-IRR

'I am not helping him.'

The negative morpheme *ore* can occur before or after the object, as shown in (18).

(18) a. Era ore evera ama-amu-ra.
3s NEG dog hit-3sO-IRR

'He did not hit the dog.'

b. Era evera ore ama-amu-ra.
3s dog NEG hit-3sO-IRR

'He did not hit the dog.'

If the corresponding negative statement is in the irrealis mood, the negative morpheme *one* is used, as shown in (19).

(19) a. Pani'ira aru era ma-na-ra-ha.
tomorrow man 3s come-?-IRR-3sS

'Tomorrow a man will come.'

b. Aru one ma-na-ra-ha.
man NEG come-?-IRR-3sS

'The man will not come.'

The differences in the internal constituency of the verb itself are discussed in section 5.1.

Commands are marked by verbal morphology. Generally the second person subject is not specified. Otherwise, imperative sentences are not differentiated from declarative sentences. Verbs in negative commands are also in the irrealis mood, but the negative morpheme *vaika* is used.

(20) a. On-e!
go-IMP

'Go!'

b. Vaika ona-ra!
don't go-IRR

'Don't go!'

3.1.2 Verbless Sentences

The basic form of verbless sentences is given in (21).

(21) NP_{subj} Complement

The subject may be any noun phrase, including a simple noun or pronoun. The complement may be a noun phrase as in (22-23), an adjective as in (24-25), or an adverbial as in (26-27).

(22) Era ava'ivori.
3s old.man

'He is an old man.'

(23) Ë'a aiparo.
that pig

'That is a pig.'

(24) Ehe aiparo era hi'ivira.
that pig 3s big

'That pig is big.'

(25) No-vere napara era ahara-fe ü'üka.
1s-POSS father 3s brother-PL two

'My father has two brothers./My father's brothers are two.'

(26) Aiparo faura-ma.
pig garden-LOC

'A pig is in the house.'

(27) Aiparo era vehe.
pig 3s yonder

'The pig is over there.'

As with verbal sentences, anaphoric pronouns frequently follow subject noun phrases as in (24, 25, 26).

Negative verbless sentences are constructed according to the formula in (21), with the addition of sentence-final *ore 'ea* 'nothing', as shown in (28-30).

(28) Ë'a aru ore-'ea.
that man NEG-thing

'That's not a man.'

(29) a. Aiparo ëa (lue) ore-'ea.
pig house in NEG-thing

'A pig is not in the house.'

b. Aiparo ëa fe'u ore-'ea.
pig house under NEG-thing

'The pig is not under the house.'

(30) No-vere napara era ahara-fe ü'üka ore-'ea.
1s-POSS father 3s brother-PL two NEG-thing

'My father does not have two brothers.'

3.1.3 Questions

There are two types of questions: yes-no questions and information questions. There are two constructions for yes-no questions, one for verbal sentences and one for verbless sentences. In the case of verbal sentences the suffix *-ä'e* is added to the verb, as in (31-33).

(31) Ofe Kereva-ma wä'ï-'ani-ä'e?
2p Kerema-LOC go.down-2/3pS-Q

'Are you (pl) going down to Kerema?'

(32) Era mao-h-ä'e?
3s dance-3sS-Q

'Is he dancing?'

(33) Ao aiparo ere-amu-he-ä'e?
2s pig see-3sO-2sS-Q

'Did you see the pig?'

In the case of verbless sentences the morpheme *ä* is added in sentence-initial position, as in (34-35).

(34) Ä ne'e aiparo?
Q this pig

'Is this a pig?'

(35) Ä ë'a aiparo ëa lue-ma?
Q that pig house in-LOC

'Is that a pig in the house?'

There is a class of quality verbs that forms questions with initial *ä* instead of with the suffix *-ä'e*.

(36) Ä ë'a ara'a ho'u-ha?
Q that canoe break-3sS

'Is that canoe broken?'

Content questions are formed by filling one of the positions in a sentence with an interrogative pronoun. This is true for both verbal sentences, as shown in (37-40), and verbless sentences, as shown in (41-43). The interrogative pronoun can fill a noun position, as in (37-38, 41-42), or an adverbial position, as in (39-40, 43).

(37) Naero ona-ra-ha Kereva-ma?
who go-IRR-3sS Kerema-LOC

'Who is going to Kerema?'

(38) Era ena'i fa'ari-ma üa-ha?
3s what string.bag-LOC put-3sS

'What did he put in the string bag?'

(39) Ao ka'a-ma ona-ra-veha?
2s where-LOC go-IRR-?

'Where are you going?'

(40) Ao enaha'u ona-ra-veha Kereva-ma?
2s when go-IRR-? Kerema-LOC

'When are you going to Kerema?'

(41) Ë'a naero ëa-ma?
that who house-LOC

'Who is in the house?'

(42) Ë'a enena'i-ro ëa-ma?
that what-ERG house-LOC

'What is in the house?'

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(43) Enaha'u aiparo ĕa lue-ma?
when pig house in-LOC

'When was the pig in the house?'

Sometimes the normal yes-no question suffix *-ä'e* is also added to verbs in content questions.

(44) Era ena'i ere-amu-h-ä'e?
3s what see-3sO-3sS-Q

'What did he see?'

(45) Ao ka'a-ma aena o'i-he-ä'e?
2s where-LOC betelnut put-2sS-Q

'Where did you put the betelnut?'

(46) Aiparo ka'a-m-ä'e?
pig where-LOC-Q

'Where is the pig?'

3.2 Conjoined and Complex Sentences

Conjoined and complex sentences consist of more than one clause. This discussion of compound and complex sentences is tentative; it does not even account for many of the sentences in the texts which accompany this grammatical sketch. Many of the observations made in this discussion are made on the basis of elicited sentences, although most of the structures discussed also occur in the texts.

In many cases the two clauses are simply juxtaposed, with no conjunction, as in (47-53).

(47) Ara'a ho'u-ha era feha-ha.
canoe break-3sS 3s spoil-3sS

'The canoe broke, it's spoiled/no good.'

(48) Ara'a ho'u-ha, era a-'a feha-mo-ha.
canoe break-3sS 3s make-3sO spoil-?-3sS

'The canoe broke, he made it and it got spoiled.'

(49) Ara'a era ore ho'u-ra, era namaia.
canoe 3s NEG break-IRR 3s good

'The canoe is not broken, it's good.'

(50) Aru-ro ara'a ama ho'u-mo-ha.
man-ERG canoe hit break-?-3sS

'The man hit the canoe and broke it.'

(51) Ao ma-na aiparo ere-amu-he-ä'e?
2s come-? pig see-3sO-2sS-Q

'Did you come and see the pig?'

(52) Ona lo'u-ma, hina-m-enu narakau ne-i-enu.
go village-LOC arrive-?-1p food eat-?-1pS

'Going to the village, we will arrive and eat.'

(53) Aru evera am-amu-ha evera ona-ha.
man dog hit-3sO-3sS dog go-3sS

'The man hit the dog, and the dog went.'

Juxtaposition is also used for adversative and comparative sentences. In these sentences there is some point of opposition between the two clauses: in (54-55) the first clause is positive while the second is negative; in (56) the first clause is irrealis while the second is realis; and in the comparative (57) there is opposition between the adjectives *hi'ivira* 'big' and *paka'u* 'small'.

(54) Evera-ro no-vere aiparo au-ha, oki-'a o-vere ore-'ea.
dog-ERG 1s-POSS pig kill-3sS one-? 2s-POSS NEG-thing

'The dog killed my pig but not yours.'

(55) Nao epa-ma ona-ena oki-'a ao ore ona-ra.
1s bush-LOC go-1s one-? 2s NEG go-IRR

'I went to the bush, but you didn't go.'

(56) Nu'u aiparo au-ra-veha ð'ë-'enu-ma li'o-ha.
1p pig kill-IRR-when try-1pS-when run.away-3sS

'We tried to kill the pig, but it ran away.'

(57) No-vere aiparo era hi'ivira, era-vere aiparo paka'u.
1s-POSS pig 3s big 3s-POSS pig small

'My pig is big, his pig is small./My pig is bigger than his.'

The conjunctions *pe* 'and' and *kape* 'and' are used to show sequential action, as shown in (58-63). The subject agreement marker is optional on the first verb when the subject of the two clauses is identical.

(58) Aru evera am-amu kape ona-ha.
man dog hit-3sO and go-3sS

'The man hit the dog and went.'

(59) Aru aiparo amu kape na-ha.
man pig get:3sO and eat-3sS

'The man got the pig and ate it.'

(60) Amu-'e-pe faha-ma o'i-amu-e!
get:3sO-IMP-and platform-LOC put-3sO-IMP

'Get it and put it on the table!'

(61) Nu'u amu-'enu-pe faha-ma o'i-amu-'enu.
1p 3sO-1p-and platform-LOC put-3sO-1p

'We got it and put it on the table.'

(62) Ona aiparo ere-amu-e-pe ma-n-e.
go pig see-3sO-IMP-and come-?-IMP

'Go see the pig and come back.'

(63) Era Kereva-ma ona-kape narakau enaea-ha.
3s Kerema-LOC go-and food buy-3sS

'He went to Kerema and bought food.'

The conjunction *o* 'or' is used for alternative sentences, as in (64-65).

(64) Ao Kereva-ma ona-ra o lo'u-ma ve'i-ra?
2s Kerema-LOC go-IRR or village-LOC sit-IRR

'Are you going to Kerema or staying in the village?'

(65) Ao Kereva-ma ma'i-ra o ore-'ea?
2s Kerema-LOC go.down-IRR or NEG-thing

'Are you going down to Kerema or not?'

Reason-result sentences consist of two juxtaposed clauses. The reason clause begins with *ipi* 'reason/because'. Either of the two clauses may come first as shown in (66), but when the reason clause comes first as in (66b) it is marked by a sharp rise in intonation at the end of the clause. There is no such intonational marking when the result clause is first, as in (66a).

(66) a. Era narakau one na-ra-ha ipi era eka-ka.
3s food NEG eat-IRR-3sS reason 3s sick-3sS

'He cannot eat because he is sick.'

b. Ipi era eka-ka, era narakau one na-ra-ha.
reason 3s sick-3sS 3s food NEG eat-IRR-3sS

'Because he is sick, he cannot eat.'

Time clauses are marked by the locative suffix *-ma* as in (67-70). Since *-ma* normally occurs with noun phrases (see section 4.2.1), this analysis claims time clauses are treated as nominalisations.

(67) Aru ona-ha-ma mono evera am-amu-ha.
man go-3sS-LOC boy dog hit-3sO-3sS

'When the man went, the boy hit the dog.'

(68) Napara-ro sia-ne-ha-ma ona-'ena.
father-ERG send-1sO-3sS-LOC go-1sS

'When father sent me I went.'

(69) Era-ro mini la'i-ha-ma isi-ha.
3s-ERG bird shoot-3sS-LOC fall-3sS

'When he shot the bird it fell.'

(70) Era-ro ma-na-ra-ha-ma nao aika'u haua-nana.
3s-ERG come-?-IRR-3sS-LOC 1s now afraid-?

'When he comes, I will be afraid.'

When the event referred to in the time clause has not yet occurred, as in (70), the verb is in the irrealis mood.

Contrary-to-fact conditional clauses begin with *ape* 'for' and end with the conjunction *lo'erama*, as shown in (71-72). I am analysing the final *-ma* of *lo'erama* as the locative suffix; I am treating conditional clauses, like time clauses, as nominalisations.

(71) Ape nao lare li'i lo'era-ma, nao kivi-'ena-pe-ra-ra.
for 1s day remaining then-LOC 1s work-1sS-and-IRR-IRR

'If I had time, I would have done it.'

(72) Ape era-ro one ma-na lo'era-ma, aiparo ere-amu-kape-ra-ra.
for 3s-ERG NEG come-? then-LOC pig see-3sO-and-IRR-IRR

'If he would have come, he would have seen the pig.'

Some verbs take sentential objects. One such verb is *ore* 'to know', as illustrated in (73).

(73) a. Era ore-ha kere'a-ma ona-ra-ha.
3s know-3sS path-LOC go-IRR-3sS

'He knows where to go.'

b. Nao ore-'ena kere'a-ma ona-nao.
1s know-1sS path-LOC go-1s

'I know where to go.'

4. Phrases

Three types of phrases are described in this section: noun phrases, adverb phrases, and intensifier phrases.

4.1 Noun Phrases

Common noun phrases have the structure in (74).

(74) (Demonstrative)(Place)(Noun) Noun (Adjective)(Numeral)(Limiter)

'Place' refers to a nationality, village, or ethnic group, as illustrated in (75-76).

(75) ripi aru 'Toaripi man'
Uriri aru'u 'Uriri leaders'
Lau aru 'European man' (< *lau* 'axe')

(76) Dem Place Noun Adj Num
ɛ'a Uriri aru-'u vori-vori ũ'ũka
that Uriri man-PL big-PL two

'those two Uriri leaders'

Other examples of adjectives of quality are given in (77).

(77) aru hi'ivira 'big man'
evera paka'u 'small dog'

Noun-noun constructions are used in two ways. First, as illustrated in (78), the first noun can function as an adjective, specifying a quality of the head noun. Second, as illustrated in (79), the construction can be a partitive construction in which the first noun indicates the whole and the second noun indicates the part. Structurally there is no difference between these two uses of noun-noun constructions.

(78) aiparo narakau 'pig food'
lo'u evera 'village dog'

(79) oharo ore 'tree'
aro u'umo 'head hair'

The only limiter is *uma'i* which has the sense of 'the very' or 'exactly' as illustrated in (80).

(80) pani'ira uma'i 'just tomorrow'
aiparo uma'i 'the very pig'

Possessive noun phrases have the structure in (81).

(81) $NP_{Possessor}$ *vere* $NP_{Possessed}$

Generally the possessor is a concrete entity as in (82a,d,e), but the possessor can be abstract, as in (82b,c). A possessive noun phrase can also be embedded as the possessed noun phrase in a larger possessive noun phrase, as illustrated in (82e). A possessive noun phrase may also be the noun phrase in an adverbial phrase, as in (82d).

(82)	a. mono vere aiparo	'the boy's pig'
	b. ma'uri vere ae	'life's story'
	c. aika'u vere testimoni	'today's testimony'
	d. nu-vere maiena-ma	'in front of us'
	e. no-vere naora-vere fa'ari	'my mother's bilum'

The possessive morpheme *-vere* also occurs in other constructions which I do not fully understand. In the paraphrases in (83a,b), *vere* occurs with the one form of the agreement suffix, but not with the other, as shown by the ungrammatical forms in (83c,d).

(83) a. Erahe ara'a oki-vere kivi-a-'ani.
3p canoe one-POSS work-3sO-2/3pS

'They are making one canoe.'

b. Erahe ara'a oki kivi-amu-'ani.
3p canoe one work-3sO-2/3pS

'They are making one canoe.'

c. *Erahe ara'a oki kivi-a-'ani.
3p canoe one work-3sO-2/3pS

d. *Erahe ara'a oki-vere kivi-amu-'ani.
3p canoe one-POSS work-3sO-2/3pS

Noun phrases can be conjoined by *la* as in (84), or by juxtaposition as in (85). Use of the conjunction *la* is more common when only two noun phrases are conjoined.

(84) Robbin la Jeremiah la Kereva-ma ona-'ani.
Robbin and Jeremiah and Kerema-LOC go-2/3pS

'Robbin and Jeremiah went to Kerema.'

(85) Robbin, Jeremiah, Jon, erahe Kereva-ma ona-'ani.
Robbin Jeremiah John 3p Kerema-LOC go-2/3pS

'Robbin, Jeremiah, and John went to Kerema.'

Relative clauses occur before the head of the relative clause. There is no overt noun phrase in the relative clause which is coreferential with the head noun phrase; neither is there any anaphoric pronoun in the relative clause. The head noun phrase can be the subject of the main clause as in (86-87), or the object of the main clause, as in (88-89).

(86) No-vere aiparo au-ha aru ũa'i Kereva-ma ona-ha.
1s-POSS pig kill-3sS man someone Kerema-LOC go-3sS

'The man who killed my pig went to Kerema.'

(87) Ê'a faura hasi'avai-ha aiparo uma'i epa-ma li'o-ha.
that garden ruin-3sS pig very bush-LOC run.away-3sS

'The very pig that ruined that garden ran away to the bush.'

(88) Nao no-vere aiparo au-ha aru ũani ere-amu-'ena.
1s 1s-POSS pig kill-3sS man somebody see-3so-1sS

'I saw the man who killed my pig.'

(89) Nao no-vere faura hasi'avai-ha aiparo uma'i au-'ena.
1s 1s-POSS garden ruin-3sS pig very kill-1sS

'I killed the very pig that ruined my garden.'

In (86-89) the head noun phrase is coreferential with the implied subject of the relative clause. I have not been able to find any examples of relative clauses in which the head noun phrase is coreferential with an implied object. Attempts to elicit such examples have resulted in conjoined sentences, as in (90).

(90) Nao ê'a faura ere-amu-'ena, aiparo-ro hasi'avai-'amu-ha.
1s that garden see-3sO-1sS pig-ERG ruin-3sO-3sS

'I saw the garden that the pig spoiled.'

4.2 Adverb Phrases

Adverb phrases include phrases indicating location, time, or manner.

4.2.1 Locative Phrases

The unmarked locative suffix is *-ma*. The meaning of *-ma* depends on the semantics of the noun and verb in the clause. With verbs of motion like *ava* 'to go up' and *wä'ï* 'to go down', *-ma* indicates the goal of motion, as illustrated in (91-92).

(91) Era uo-ma ava-ha.
3s mountain-LOC go.up-3sS

'He went up the mountain.'

(92) Nao Kereva-ma wä'ï-ena.
1s Kerema-LOC go.down-1sS

'I'm going down to Kerema.'

With verbs of position like *ve'i* 'to sit/stay' or *lea* 'to stand', *-ma* indicated the unmarked position for the particular noun. For a noun like *faha* 'platform/table' the unmarked position would be on the surface; therefore, *faha-ma* means 'on the table'. For a noun like *faura* 'garden' which refers to an area of land the unmarked position would be in or at the area; therefore, *faura-ma* means 'at/in the garden'. Similarly, with a verb of position *uo-ma* means 'at the mountain'.

With verbs of motion *mape* indicates the source of motion, as illustrated in (93-95).

(93) Era ẽa mape ama'u-ha.
3s house from come.out-3sS

'He came out of the house.'

(94) Era uo mape wā'ī-ha.
3s mountain from go.down-3sS

'He came down the mountain.'

(95) Nao Kereva mape ava-'ena.
1s Kerema from go.up-1sS

'I am coming up from Kerema.'

Both source and goal can be indicated with verbs of motion, as illustrated in (96).

(96) Nao lo'u mape Kereva-ma wā'ī-ena.
1s village from Kerema-LOC go.down-1sS

'I am going down from the village to Kerema.'

The locative suffix *-ma* can be augmented with various positional particles to further specify location, as shown in (97).

(97)

faha fe'u-ma	'under the table'
ĕa lue-ma	'in the house'
ĕa maima-ma	'beside the house'
ĕa maiena-ma	'in front of the house'
ĕa poe-ma	'outside the house'
ĕa ho'e-ma	'near the house'
ĕa apa-ma	'behind the house'
ĕa ho'e-ma	'near the house'
ĕa apa-ma	'behind the house'
ĕa au-ma	'on the house'
ĕa ŭ'ŭka moha fihi-ma	'between the two houses'

Many of these positional particles are body parts. For example, *maiena* is 'forehead', *poe* is 'side', *apa* is 'back', and *fihi* refers to the 'middle' fingers, that is, the ones next to the thumb. The other particles apparently have no synchronic meaning. While these particles are generally used with verbs of position, they can be used with verbs of motion, as illustrated in (98).

(98) Era ĕa lue-ma ure-ha.
3s house in-LOC go-3sS

'He went into the house.'

4.2.2 Time Phrases

Basic time phrases and the time words they are built from are listed in (99).

(99)

aika'u	'today'
lafi	'yesterday'
pani'ira	'tomorrow'
pani'ira ivirahama	'day after tomorrow'
fuia	'month'
apa fuia	'next month'
manera fuia	'last month'
ho'ora	'night'
aika'u ho'ora	'tonight'
lafi ho'ora	'last night (yesterday night)'
manera ho'ora	'night before last'
sioro	'year'

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apa sioro 'next year'
manera sioro 'last year'

The word for 'month', *fuia*, also means 'moon'; the word for 'year', *sioro*, also means 'dry season' (November through January).

4.2.3 Manner

There are a few manner phrases. The instrumental is marked by the general locative suffix *-ma*.

(100) akiva-ma 'with a knife'

Accompaniment is marked by *moha*.

(101) a. ahara moha 'with the (his) brother'
b. oharo moha 'with the tree'

This morpheme is also used in the expression for between in (97) above. The expression in (101b), *oharo moha*, occurred in one text in the clause 'Cuscuses sit in trees'. Its usage here may reflect a perception that the tree accompanies the cuscus (opossum) in general.

4.3 Intensifier Phrases

There are two ways to intensify an adjective or an adverb. The first, the suffix *-ao* 'very', has been found in only one phrase.

(102) ëa ho'ema'ao 'very near the house'

The second, ha'eka 'very', is used extensively.

(103) ekakau himiri ha'eka 'very many things'
aiparo hi'ivira ha'eka 'very big pig'

5. Words

5.1 Verbs

All verbs take subject agreement suffixes (SAS) which agree with the subject in person and number. These affixes are listed in section 6.1. The third plural SAS can be used in place of the third singular SAS with third singular subjects, as shown in (104b); the third singular SAS cannot be used with third plural subjects, as illustrated in (104c).

(104) a. Aru oki lea-ha.
man one stand-3sS
'One man is standing.'

b. Aru oki lea-'ani.
man one stand-3pS
'One man is standing.'

c. *Aru ü'üka lea-ha.
man two stand-3sS

In addition to SAS's, transitive and ditransitive verbs take object agreement suffixes (OAS) which agree with the object in person and number. These affixes are listed in section 6.1. The OAS

occurs between the verb root and the SAS. The third singular OAS is optional, as illustrated in (105).

(105) a. Evera-ro no-vere aiparo au-amu-ha.
dog-ERG 1s-POSS pig kill-3sO-3s

'The dog killed my pig.'

b. Evera-ro no-vere aiparo au-ha.
dog-ERG 1s-POSS pig kill-1sS

'The dog killed my pig.'

The OAS agrees with the indirect object (goal), not the direct object (patient), for the ditransitive verb *ini* 'to give', as shown in (106).

(106) a. Era aiparo oki ofe ini-e-ha.
3s pig one 2p give-2pO-3sS

'He gave you (pl) one pig.'

b. Era aiparo himiri nao ne-ni-ha.
3s pig many 1s give-1sO-3sS

'He gave me many pigs.'

There are no tense distinctions in Kaki Ae. Instead, there is a general distinction between realis and irrealis. Realis is unmarked, while *-ra* marks irrealis. The use of the irrealis mood has been outlined above. In simple sentences it generally marks either future action or negation. When it marks a future action it occurs before the SAS, as illustrated in (107).

(107) Era pani'ira na-ra-ha.
3s tomorrow eat-IRR-3sS

'Tomorrow he will eat.'

When it occurs in a negative sentence, the SAS does not occur.

(108) Era evera ore am-amu-ra.
3s dog NEG hit-3sO-IRR

'He did not hit the dog.'

There is at least one occurrence of the irrealis that I cannot explain.

(109) Nao ara'a feha-ra ere-amu-'ena.
1s canoe spoil-IRR see-3sO-1sS

'I saw the rotten canoe.'

Most other morphemes which appear as verbal suffixes in the texts are conjunctions which occur word-finally. It is unclear whether these are part of the verb or separate words, as I have not found criteria on which to make consistent word breaks. One other morpheme which occurs word internally is *-m*, as shown in (110).

(110) Opa haima ika la'u-m-enu-pe, i'i-m-enu-ma...
first bush self clean-?-1pS-and burn-?-1pS-LOC

'First we clear the bush, when it is cleared...'

This morpheme appears to have a habitual connotation. It is used consistently in this one procedural text, but even the same story teller does not use it in another procedural text.

Reduplication is occasionally used to indicate continuous aspect, as shown in (111).

(111) ...nane oki veri-veri...
fish one pull-CONT

'...they keep pulling in fish...'

At least one verb, *a* 'to get', takes different forms with singular and plural objects.

(112) a 'get (sg)' o'a 'get (pl)'

Either form can be used with a plural object, but only *a* can be used with a singular object.

(113) a. Nao aiparo oki a-'ena.
1s pig one get-1sS

'I got one pig.'

b. *Nao aiparo oki o'a-e-'ena.
1s pig one get-3pO-1sS

c. Nao aiparo himiri a-'ena.
1s pig many get-1sS

'I got many pigs.'

d. Nao aiparo himiri o'a-e-'ena.
1s pig many get-3pO-1sS

'I got many pigs.'

At least one verb, *ini* 'to give', takes different forms with first person versus nonfirst person objects.

(114) ne 'give (me/us)' ini 'give (you/he/she/them)'

This verb also takes a slightly different set of OAS's than do other verbs; this is discussed further in section 6.1.

The morpheme *ehera* 'hungry' can be used as either a verb, as in (115a), or as a noun, as in (115b).

(115) a. Nao ehera-ne-ha.
1s hungry-1sO-3sS

'I am hungry.'

b. Nao nane ehera-ro o'a-ne-ha.
1s fish hungry-ERG get-1sO-3sS

'Fish hunger got me./I am hungry for fish.'

5.2 Nouns

The only noun morphology is differentiation of singular and plural. The most general way to form plurals is by using the suffix *-voro*. This affix can be used on human nouns, as in (116a), animate nouns, as in (116b), inanimate nouns, as in (116c), and even mass nouns, as in (116d). In the case of mass nouns, *-voro* means 'much'.

(116) Singular Plural

a. ã'u ã'uvoro 'woman'
aru aruvoro 'man'
aruã'u aruã'uvoro 'person'

b.	aiparo	aiparovoro	'pig'
	evera	everavoro	'dog'
	mini	minivoro	'bird'
	nane	nanevoro	'fish'
c.	aie'i	aie'ivoro	'fire'
	ara'a	ara'avoro	'canoe'
d.	aime	aimevoro	'water'

A second way to form plurals is by using the affix *-fe*. This affix can be used with most kinship terms, as shown in (117).

(117)	Singular	Plural	
	napara	naparafe	'father'
	naora	naorafe	'mother'
	onera	onerafe	'sister'
	ahara	aharafe	'brother'
	laira	lairafe	'aunt'
	anaure	anaurefe	'uncle'
	nomara	nomarafe	'in-law'

At least two kinship terms cannot take the affix *-fe*. Instead they have separate plural forms, as shown in (118). Both of these terms can be used as common nouns ('boy' and 'girl') or as kinship terms ('son' and 'daughter').

(118)	Singular	Plural	
	mono	moroua	'son, boy'
	muru	murua'u	'daughter, girl'

Finally, there is at least one noun that forms the plural by reduplication.

(119) aua 'child' aua'aua 'children'

Although most, if not all, nouns have plural forms, the singular form is generally used, as illustrated in (120).

(120) ...aua erahe ore naora era kapora koare mape ma-ha.
child 3p know mother 3s fishing trip from come-3sS

'...the children know the mother will come from the fishing trip.'

6. Morpheme Categories

6.1 Verbal Agreement Suffixes

The use of subject agreement suffixes (SAS) and object agreement suffixes (OAS) is discussed in section 5.1. The set of SAS's is listed in (121).

(121)		
	-'ena	'first singular'
	-he/ke	'second singular'
	-ha/ka	'third singular'
	-'enu	'first plural'
	-'ani	'second/third plural'

Most verbs take *-he/-ha* with second and third singular subjects; a minority take *-ke/-ka*. No verbs take *-he/-ka* or *-ke/-ha*.

The OAS's are listed in (122).

(122) -ne 'first singular'
-'e 'second singular'
-amu/a 'third singular'
-ne'üa 'first plural'
-e 'second/third plural'

I have not found any conditioning factors for the alternation in the third singular OAS.

One verb, *ini* 'to give', takes a slightly different set of OAS's, as listed in (123).

(123) -ni 'first singular'
-'e 'second singular'
-Ø 'third singular'
-ni'üa 'first plural'
-e 'second/third plural'

The *e* in the regular set of first person OAS's corresponds to *i* in the OAS's for the verb *ini* 'to give'; the regular third singular OAS *-amu/a* corresponds to -Ø. As noted in section 5.1, the OAS's generally agree in person and number with the indirect object for the ditransitive verb *ini* 'to give'. When the direct object is plural, however, the first plural OAS is *-nu'üa* instead of *-ni'üa*, while the first singular OAS remains *-ni*, as shown in (124).

(124) ne-ni-'ani 'they gave them to me'
ne-nu'üa-'ani 'they gave them to us'

6.2 Verb Roots

Verb roots are classified by whether they can be used in intranstive, transitive, or ditransitive clauses. As noted in section 3.1.1, some verbs can be used in more than one type of clause. Verbs are also classified as to the form of the second and third singular SAS they take (see section 6.1).

6.3 Personal Pronouns

There are six pronouns distinguished by person (first, second, and third) and number (singular and plural). There are no distinct dual forms, nor is there a distinction between inclusive and exclusive.

(125)	nao	'1s'	nu'u	'1p'
	ao	'2s'	ofe	'2p'
	era	'3s'	erahe	'3p'

The possessive forms are derived from these basic forms by adding the possessive suffix *-vere*. The *ao* diphthong in the first and second singular forms is reduced to *o*, and the first plural form *nu'u* is shortened to *nu*.

(126)	novere	'1s'	nuvere	'1p'
	overe	'2s'	ofevere	'2p'
	eravere	'3s'	erahevere	'3p'

The ergative forms are derived from the basic forms by adding the ergative suffix *-ro*. The *ao* diphthong in the first and second singular forms is reduced to *a*, the first plural form *nu'u* is shortened to *nu*, and the final *e* in the second and third plural forms becomes *o*.

(127)	naro	'1s'	nuro	'1p'
	aro	'2s'	oforo	'2p'
	eraro	'3s'	erahoro	'3p'

6.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

There are three demonstrative pronouns which refer to the distance of the object from the speaker. All three can be used adverbially (here/there/yonder) or adjectivally (this/that/yond).

(128)	ne'e	'here/this'
	ehe/ë'a	'there/that'
	ëa'ehe'a/vehe'a	'yonder/yond'

6.5 Interrogative Pronouns

The basic interrogative pronouns are listed in (129).

(129)	naero	'who'
	ena'i/enena'i	'what'
	enaha'u	'when'
	ene(ipi)veha	'why'
	ka'a-ma	'where'

6.6 Nouns

Nouns are divided into classes on the basis of which affix they take to form plurals. For more discussion, see section 5.2.

6.7 Adjectives

Adjectives can be divided into two classes: those which occur before the noun and those which occur after the noun. As outlined in section 4.1, the adjectives which occur before the noun are adjectives of nationality or place of origin, while those that occur after the noun are adjectives of quality. Adjectives of quality denote colour as in (130a), quantity as in (130b), size or dimensions as in (130c), or quality as in (130d).

(130)	a.	epore	'black'
		e'ero	'white'
		nano	'yellow'
		o'u	'green'
		viro	'red'
	b.	himiri	'many'
		hoi	'few'
		pirari	'few'
		kau'ara	'some'
	c.	hi'ivira	'big'
		paka'u	'small'
		veivei	'long'
		au	'short'
	d.	ani	'old'
		moea	'old'
		apai	'young'
		oera	'new'
		mehau	'heavy'
		kine	'ripe'
		kaora	'unripe; not heavy'

namaia	'good'
feha	'bad (with sores)'
hove'a	'correct'
no'a	'straight'
lohoru	'round'
fa'ifa'i	'wet'
hara'o	'dry'
hahe'a	'warm'
hahu'u	'cold'
eani	'left (side)'
haune	'right (side)'

6.8 Numerals

The counting system is based on 'two' and 'five', as shown in (131).

(131)

oki	'one'
ü'üka	'two'
ü'üka oki	'three' (also *ü'üka pau'a*)
ü'üka ü'üka	'four'
upu oka'i	'five'
(upu) oka'i oka'i	'ten'

The words for 'five' and 'ten' are based on *upu* 'arm, hand' and *oka'i* 'side'.

Appendix A: A Kaki Ae – English Lexicon

The 450 entries in this dictionary come from the texts in Appendix C, the SIL standard word list (including the Swadesh 100 word list), and miscellaneous words elicited during text analysis and general conversations. The part of speech is in parentheses after the vernacular form; this designation should be treated with a healthy dose of skepticism, especially in the case of verbs of quality versus adjectives. Positional particles discussed in section 4.2.1 are designated as 'pp', or postpositions.

Verbs that take second and third singular agreement suffixes beginning in *k* are so marked along with the part of speech. All other verbs take suffixes beginning in *h*. Nasal vowels are treated the same as oral vowels for the purpose of alphabetisation, while ⟨'⟩, the glottal stop, comes last in the alphabet.

a (vt: *o'aeha* with pl. obj.) to get: *Nao evera o'ae'ena.* 'I got many dogs.'

ä yes-no question marker

ae (n) word; language

aena (n) betelnut

äë'a (pro) that

ahara (n) brother

ahena (n) liver

ahi (vt) to cut (alternant: *asi*)

ai (n) sago

aie'i (n) fire

aika'u (adv) now; today

aime (n) water

aimumu (n) calf of leg

aino (n) spittle

aio (n) clay pot (traditional)

aiparo (n) pig

aki (n) body

akiva (n) knife

ama (vt) to hit

ama'u (vi) to come out

ame (n) breast

amere (n) grass skirt

-amu (afx) third person singular object marker

amuri (n) louse

ana (vi) to laugh

anara (n) mouth

ane (n) rubbish

ane'e (adv) here (synonym: *ne'e*)

ani (adj) old, used for animal

anipe (conj) then

anure (n) husband

ao (pro) you (sg)

aora (vt: *k*) to make grass skirt (*amere*) or canoe (*ara'a*)

äo'a (n) a swamp

apa (n) back: *aki apa* 'entire back'; (pp) after: *apa fuia* 'next month'; *apa sioro* 'next year'

apai (adj) young, used for animal

ape (pp) for

ara (v) to burn

ara'a (n) canoe

arepo (n) a fly

are'e (n) shellfish

ari (vt) to throw something

aro (pro) you (sg:subject)

aro (n) head

aru (n) man

arua'u (n) person

aru'u (n) people

ase (n) sugarcane

asena (vt) to eat

asi (vt) to cut small things

asia (vt) to cut

au (vt) to shoot, to kill

au (adj) short

au (pp) on

-au (afx) plenty

aua (n) child

auare (n) spider

Au'arari (n) God

au'i (vt) to say

ava (vi) to go up

ava'ivori (n) old man

a'e (vi: *k*) to walk

-ä'e (afx) yes-no question marker

a'o (n) traditional ladle made of coconut shell and stick

ä'ö (n) a large string bag

ä'u (n) woman

a'uvori (n) old woman

-e (afx) imperative marker

-e (afx) third plural object agreement

ëa (n) house

eama (n) a black bird about the size of a chicken

eani (adj) left (direction)

ëa'a (interjec) that's all

ëa'i'ao (pro) same

ehe (adj) that: *ehera* 'that one'

ëhë (interjec) yes

ehera (v) hungry: *nao eherameha* 'I am hungry'; *nu'u eherane'üaha* 'we are hungry'; *erahe eheraeha* 'they are hungry'; *erahe eheraeraha* 'they will be hungry'

ehune (n) nape of neck

eisi (n) banana

eka (vi: *k*) to be sick

ekakau (pro) something

ekalesia (n: from Greek) church, or member of church

ekau (pro) something

eke (n) the fourth and fifth fingers (counting from the thumb)

ema'i (v) to prepare

emera (vt) to tell

enaea (vt) to buy

enaha'u (pro) when?

enape (n) crocodile

ena'i (pro) what?

ene (pro) why

enena'i (pro) what?

epa (n) bush

epore (n) charcoal; (adj) black

era (pro) he, she, it

erahe (pro) they

eraro (pro) he, she, it (subject)

ere (n) stone

erea (vt) to see

ero (vi) to turn, also used when the water turns and is coming in, becoming high tide

esi (vt) to wear

evera (n) dog

evera (vt) to tell someone

ë'a (pro) that

e'e (vt) to chop

ë'ë (vt) to dig something up

ë 'ë (n) coconut

e 'ero (adj) white

fae (n) sand

fafaro 'a (n) the place where canoes are kept

faha (n) platform, used for table

faia (n) arrow with flat, broad tip for pigs

fai 'afai 'a (adj) wet

fari (n) story

faura (n) garden: *nao faura ena* 'I am doing the garden'; *ao faurahe* 'you are doing the garden'

fave (vi) to bark

fa 'apai (vt) to open

fa 'ari (n) small string bag used for carrying betelnut and related items; basket

-fe (afx) plural

feha (v) to spoil

fehara (adj) bad; with sores

fehea (vt) to husk coconuts, sugarcane, betelnut

fera (n) leg or foot

ferea (vi) to jump

ferea (vt) to pull out from something

fe 'u (pp) under

fihi (n) the first and second fingers (counting from the thumb); middle

finu (n) an island

foa (n) vine type, short

fua (vt) to carry

fuani (n) seed

fuia (n) moon; month

fu 'iha (adj) full (used for liquid or dry items)

-ha (afx) third singular subject agreement

haeke (v) to make strong

hafafia (n) a bush fowl, nests on ground

hafu (vt) to meet someone

hahe (vt) to take useless skin off

hahe 'a (adj) hot; warm

hahu 'u (adj) cold

haima (n) bush

haisa (n) arrow with 3 to 4 tips for birds

hara 'o (adj) dry

hasi 'avai (vt) to ruin

haua (n) rat

haua (vi) be afraid

hauka (adj) straight

haune (adj) right (direction)

hauraia (n) thigh of leg

hau 'ani (n) sweet potato

hava (vt) to cut open

havaro (n) wallaby

hava 'u (n) show

haveha (conj) and then

ha 'eka (adv) very

ha 'uehumo (vi) to cough

ha 'uhave 'i (vi) to sit

-he (afx) second singular subject agreement

heafo (n) a struggle; (vi) to struggle

hehe (vt) to clear rubbish from the garden

heka (adv) far

here (n) belly

hereane (n) intestine

himiri (adj) many: *himiri ha 'eika* 'all; many (over 1000)'

hina (vi) to arrive

hinehine (adj) previous: *hinehine fuia* 'month in the past'; *hinehine ho 'ora* 'night in the past'; *hinehine sioro* 'year in the past'

hi 'ivira (adj) big

hohiri (n) heart

hoi (adj) few

homa (vt) to stab something using knife or spear

homa 'i (vt) to push foot into mud to push ka'i out of holes

hove 'a (adj) correct; to be fit; period of time

ho 'ora (n) night: *ho 'ora 'ini* 'midnight'

ho 'u (vi) to break

huru (vi) to fall down

hu 'a (n) a block of wood

hu 'u (n) tooth

ie (n) green parrot

ifia (n) mosquito

ika (pro) self

ini (n) eye

ini (vt: *ne* first person object) to give

inimu (n) fingernail or toenail; claw

ipi (n) reason

irahoro (pro) they (subject)

isani (conj) and

isa'a (n) traditional spoon made of coconut shell and stick

isi (vi) to fall from top of something

ivare (n) blood

ivi'ira (n) morning

i'i (n) a small piece of food

i'i (vt) to burn, as grass; to cook in the fire

-ka (afx) third singular subject agreement

kai (pp) to

kaia (vi) to paddle

kaipe'a (n) arrow with single round tip

kane'ea (pro) here

kaomo (vi) the beginning of high tide

kaora (adj) unripe; light, not heavy

kapai (n) orchid

kape (conj) and

kapora (vi) to fish

karo (vt) to find

kau (n) house

kava (conj) so

kavo (n) bat, flying fox

ka'ama (pro) where?

ka'i (n) small green prawn-like creature which lives in the mangrove swamp and is used for bait

-ke (afx) second singular subject agreement

kekese (v) ready

keko (n) a type of bamboo used for building houses and fences

kenekunu (n) frog, green or brown in colour

kere'a (n) path; road

keta (n) mat woven from pandanas; pandanus

ke'oro (n) the activity of fishing, fishing expedition

kine (adj) ripe

kivi (n) work: *nao kivi a'ena* 'I am working.'; *ao kivi ahe* 'you are working'; *nu'u kivi a'enu* 'we are working'

koarai (vt) to help

koare (n) a trip

koi'ara (pro) another

kore'ea (int) no

koru (n) a small piece of food

kou'ara (adj) some

kure'ai (n) influence

kuri'a (adv) already

kurokuro (n) cuscus

la (conj) and

lafi (n) yesterday

lafifi (n) evening

laha (n) a fish species, red in colour

laifuru (n) afternoon

laka (v) to bear fruit

lamo (adj) only

lamu (vt) to plant stick in ground to tie canoe to

lao (n) axe; when used with *üa'i/uma'i* it refers to someone of European extract

lare (n) day; sun

laro (n) shoulder

larua (n) cassowary

lasi (n) yam

lavara (n) the southwest wind, resulting in rough seas

la'a (vi) to think

la'i (vt) to plant

la'i (adj) together

la'i (vt) to shoot

-la'i (afx) future

la'u (vt) clean

lea (vi) to be standing

leou (vi) to swim (as a fish)

leu (vi) to go around in no particular direction

li (vi) to sleep

liave'i (vi) to die

lire (n) sucker

li'i (n) remaining

li'o (vi) to run away

loea (vi) return, travel back

lofo (vi) be strong

lohoru (adj) round

loku (n) pawpaw

loro (n) grass

loroka (vi) be completed

lo'era (conj) and; so

lo'u (n) village

lue (pp) in

luera (conj) then, that moment

-ma (pp) locative

ma (vi) to come

maia (n) catfish

maiana (n) tongue

maiena (n) forehead; (pp) in front

maima (pp) near

maina (n) lime

manera (adj) previous: *manera ho'ora* 'night before yesterday'; *manera fuia* 'last month'; *manera sioro* 'last year'

mao (vi) to dance

mape (pp) from

mari (vt) to catch; to hold

mavi (n) bandicoot

ma'ao (adj) early, used for morning; just then

ma'i (vi) to go down

ma'o (n) oldest brother, first born brother

ma'omuru (n) older sister

ma'uri (n) life

mehau (adj) heavy

meima (n) hornbill

meivi (n) mango

memere (n) snake

mene (n) sky: *mene uru* 'cloud'

mene (n) root

mero (n) grease, fat

merove (n) vine used for tying thatch on roof

mihamiha (n) a scorpion

mini (n) bird

moea (adj) old

moha (pp) with

mono (n) boy; son

mo'e (vi) to listen

mo'orea (vt) to tie, as grass for a skirt

mua (vt: *k*) to drink

mue (vi) to return

muhu (vt) to rub, squeezing, as when preparing grass for skirt

muka (n) ant: *muka hoi* 'rice (it looks like ant eggs)'

mumu (n) egg

muru (n) girl; daughter

na (vt) to eat

naero (pro) who?

namaia (adj) good

nanamu (vt) to bite, as a dog bites

nane (n) fish

nano (adj) yellow

nao (pro) I

naora (n) mother

napara (n) father

narakau (n) food

naro (pro) I (subject)

naume (adv) again

-ne (afx) first singular object marker

ne'e (adj) this: *ne'era* 'this one'

-ne'ũa (afx) first plural object agreement

noa (n) taro sp with one tuber with smaller heart-shaped leaves

noani (n) high tide

noe (n) nose

nomara (n) an in-law

nora (n) thumb

nori (n) snot

no'a (adj) straight

no'i (vt) to ask

nuro (pro) we (subject)

nu'u (pro) we

o (conj) or

oe (n) ear

oera (adj) new

ofe (pro) you (pl)

oforo (pro) you (pl:subject)

oharo (n) tree

ohe'ohe (n) armpit

oka'i (n) side: *upu oka'i* 'five'; *oka'i oka'i* 'ten'

oki (adj) one: *ũ'ũka oki* 'three'

oko (n) joint: *fera oko* 'knee; ankle'; *upu oko* 'elbow; wrist'

ome (interjec) word used when you can't think of the right one

ome (vt) to make something

ona (vi) to go

one (adv) negative

onera (n) younger sister

onomo (n) auxiliary hair, also used for pig, etc.; feather

opa (adv) first

oporo (n) dead wood; firewood

ora'e (vt) to show

ore (n) leaf

ore (vt) to know

ore (adv) not

ore (vi: *k*) to be finished

ore'ea (pro) nothing

orohavu (n) mist

orora (n) tail

orora (n) younger brother

oura (vt) remove

ovava (vi) to be bright

ovora (vi) when the water is going back, becoming low tide

o'ae (vt) to take many, not used for singular objects

o'e (vt: *k*) to make

ö'ë (vt) to try to do (alternant: *ome*)

o'i (vt) to put

o'ï (vt) to say

o'o (vi: *k*) gather

o'ore (vt) to hunt

o'u (adj) green

paira (pro) another

paka'u (adj) small; (n) baby

pani (n) neck

pani'ira (n) tomorrow

pao'a (adj) one (used with *ü'üka* 'two' to make three)

paua (vi: *k*) to cry

pauamo'e (vt) to hear

pa'i (adj) same

pe (conj) and

pirari (adj) few

piri (n: from English) bean

pirikari (n) taro sp with plenty of tubers and large heart-shaped leaves

poe (n) side

poko'u (n) throat (generally used with *pani*)

poko'u (n) a type of bamboo used for cooking

ponu (n) grasshopper

porapora (adj) early, used of morning

po'e (n) heron

pupura (n) hair of beard or armpit

pura (n) clothing

-ra (afx) irrealis: information question marker, future tense marker, negative agreement

-ro (afx) ergative marker

sa'i'ore'ea (adv) not long

se'o (n) a tree sp with edible fruit

si (vi) to get into traveling object

sia (n) okari tree

sia (vt) to send

siahu (n) power

sioro (n) year; dry season

soa'oki'ao (adv) together

soka (vi: *k*) stop

soka (conj) so

sukerere (n) belief

supi'a (n) spear

tiro (n) a container for holding water, traditionally bamboo, coconut shell, or clay pot

u (n) chin

u (vt) to call

üa (vt) to put into

üani (pro) somebody, used with *aru* 'man' (alternant: *üa'i; uma'i*)

ua'i (vi) to go down

üa'i (pro) someone (alternant: *uma'i; üani*)

uki (n) bone

ukuri (vt) to hear

uma (n) smoke; cigarette; tobacco

uma'i (adv) very

umu (n) ashes

une (n) breadfruit

uo (n) mountain

upa (n) rain

uparare (n) wet season

upu (n) arm and hand: *upu apa* 'back of the palm'; *upu faha* 'palm of the hand'

urara (n) meat

ure (vi) to go into

uri (n) stick

uri (vt) to weave

uri (vt) to cook by boiling

uriri (vi) to run

uru (n) cloud (used with *mene*)

uru (n) name

u'e (vi: *k*) to stand up from other position

ü'üka (adj) two: *ü'üka oki* 'three'; *ü'üka pau'a* 'three'; *ü'üka ü'üka* 'four'

u'uma (n) bone of calf of leg

u'umo (n) hair (from head)

u'uri (n) centipede

vaho (n) wing

vai (n) river

vaika (v) don't

vao (n) a small net with cane circular frame for catching prawns

vaura (n) the northeast wind, resulting in somewhat rough seas

va'a (conj) so

va'a (vi) dead

va'uva'u (n) butterfly

veahiri (adv) usually

vearovaeka (n) the earth

vea'e (n) cockatoo

veha (adv) when

vehe (pro) there

veivei (adj) long

vera'a (n) skin; bark of tree

vera'ama (n) body

-vere (afx) possession marker

vere (vt) to want

veri (vt) to pull something

veru (n) gift

ve'i (vi) to sit

ve'o (n) wind

via (n) mustard, used with betelnut

vihu'u (n) star

vire (n) the mind

viro (adj) red

voi (n) spear

vorivori (adj) big, referring to many items

-voro (afx) plural

vu'o (vi) to fly (as a bird)

warehava (adv) first

wä'i (vi) to go down

-'ani (afx) second or third plural subject agreement

-'ao (afx) only, used with adjectives

-'au (afx) plural marker

-'e (afx) second singular object marker

-'ena (afx) first singular subject agreement

-'enu (afx) first plural subject agreement

-'i'i (afx) very

Appendix B: An English – Kaki Ae Finder List

This finder list is to be used in conjunction with the dictionary in Appendix A. More information on the individual lexical items can be found in the dictionary. The English words used for the finder list are generally the glosses used in the texts in Appendix C.

afraid: *haua*

after: *apa*

afternoon: *laifuru*

again: *naume*

already: *kuri'a*

and: *isani; kape, pe; la; lo'era*

another: *koi'ara; paira*

ant: *muka*

arm: *upu*

armpit: *ohe'ohe*

arrive: *hina*

arrow: *faia; haisa; kaipe'a*

ashes: *umu*

ask: *no'i*

at: *ma*

axe: *lao*

baby: *paka'u*

back: *apa*

bad: *fehara*

bamboo type: *keko; poko'u*

banana: *eisi*

bandicoot: *mavi*

bark: *bera'a*

bark, to: *fave*

basket: *fa'ari*

bat: *kavo*

bean: *piri*

bear fruit: *laka*

belief: *sukerere*

belly: *here*

betelnut: *aena*

big: *hi'ivira; vorivori*

bird: *mini*
bird species: *eama; hafafia*
bite: *nanamu*
black: *epore*
block: *hu'a*
blood: *ivare*
body: *aki; vera'ama*
bone: *uki*
bone of calf: *u'uma*
boy: *mono*
breadfruit: *une*
break: *ho'u*
breast: *ame*
bright: *ovava*
brother: *ahara; ma'o; orora*
burn: *ara; ï'ï*
bush: *epa; haima*
butterfly: *va'uva'u*
buy: *enaea*
calf: *aimumu*
calf bone: *u'uma*
call: *u*
canoe: *ara'a*
canoe place: *fafaro'a*
carry: *fua*
cassowary: *larua*
catch: *mari*
catfish: *maia*
centipede: *u'uri*
charcoal: *epore*
child: *aua*
chin: *u*
chop: *e'e*
church: *ekalesia*
claw: *inimu*
clean: *la'u*
clear: *hehe*
clothing: *pura*
cloud: *mene uru*
cockatoo: *bea'e*
coconut: *ë'ë*
cold: *hahu'u*
come: *ma*
come out: *ama'u*
complete: *loroka*
container: *tiro*
cook: *uri*
correct: *hove'a*
cough: *ha'uehumo*
crocodile: *enape*
cry: *paua*
cuscus: *kurokuro*
cut: *ahi; asi; asia; hava*
dance: *mao*
daughter: *muru*
day: *lare*
dead: *va'a*
die: *liave'i*
dig: *ë'ë*
dog: *evera*
don't: *vai*
drink: *mua*
dry: *hara'o*
dry season: *sioro*
ear: *oe*
early: *ma'ao; porapora*
earth: *vearovaeka*
eat: *asena; na*
egg: *mumu*
European: *lao*
evening: *lafifi*
eye: *ini*
fall: *huru; isi*
far: *heka*
father: *napara*
feather: *onomo*
few: *hoi; pirari*
find: *karo*
finger: *eke; fihi*
finish: *ore*
fire: *aie'i*
first: *opa; warehava*
fish: *nane*
fish species: *kapora; laha*
fishing: *ke'oro*
fit, be: *hove'a*
fly: *arepo*
fly, to: *vu'o*
food: *narakau*
for: *ape*
forehead: *maiena*
frog: *kenekunu*
from: *mape*
front: *maiena*
fruit, to bear: *laka*
full: *fu'iha*
garden: *faura*
gather: *o'o*
get: *a*
get in: *si*
gift: *veru*

girl: *muru*
give: *ini*
go: *ona*
go around: *leu*
go down: *ma'i; ua'i; wä'ï*
go in: *ure*
go up: *ava*
God: *Au'arari*
good: *namaia*
grass: *loro*
grasshopper: *ponu*
grease: *mero*
green: *o'u*
hair: *onomo; pupura; u'umo*
hand: *upu*
head: *aro*
hear: *pauamo'e; ukuri*
heart: *hohiri*
heavy: *mehau*
help: *koarai*
here: *ane'e; kane'ea*
heron: *po'e*
high tide: *kaomo; noani*
hit: *ama*
hold: *mari*
hornbill: *meima*
hot: *hahe'a*
house: *ëa; kau*
hungry: *ehera*
hunt: *o'ore*
husband: *anure*
husk: *fehea*
in: *lue; ma*
in-law: *nomara*
influence: *kure'ai*
intestine: *hereane*
island: *finu*
joint: *oko*
jump: *ferea*
just then: *ma'ao*
kill: *au*
knife: *akiva*
know: *ore*
ladle: *a'o*
language: *ae*
laugh: *ana*
leaf: *ore*
left: *eani*
leg: *fera*
life: *ma'uri*
light: *kaora*
lime: *maina*
listen: *mo'e*
liver: *ahena*
long: *veivei*
long, not: *sa'i'ore'ea*
louse: *amuri*
low tide: *ovora*
make: *aora; ome; o'e*
man: *aru*
mango: *meivi*
many: *himiri*
mat: *keta*
meat: *urara*
meet: *hafu*
middle: *fihi*
mind: *vire*
mist: *orohavu*
moon: *fuia*
morning: *ivi'ira*
mosquito: *ifia*
mother: *naora*
mountain: *uo*
mouth: *anara*
mustard: *via*
nail: *inimu*
name: *uru*
nape of neck: *ehune*
near: *maima*
neck: *pani; ehune*
net: *vao*
new: *oera*
night: *ho'ora*
no: *kore'ea*
northeast wind: *vaura*
nose: *noe*
not: *one; ore*
not long: *sa'i'ore'ea*
nothing: *ore'ea*
now: *aika'u*
of: *vere*
okari: *sia*
old: *ani; moea*
old man: *ava'ivori*
old woman: *a'uvori*
on: *au*
one: *oki; pao'a*
only: *lamo; 'ao*
open: *fa'apai*
or: *o*
orchid: *kapai*

paddle: *kaia*
pandanas: *keta*
parrot: *ie*
path: *kere'a*
pawpaw: *loku*
people: *aru'u*
person: *arua'u*
piece: *koru*
pig: *aiparo*
plant: *lamu*
plant: *la'i*
platform: *faha*
pot: *aio*
power: *siahu*
prawn type: *ka'i*
prepare: *ema'i*
previous: *hinehine; manera*
pull: *ferea; veri*
push out: *homa'i*
put: *o'i; üa*
question: *ā; -ā'e*
rain: *upa*
rat: *haua*
ready: *kekese*
reason: *ipi*
red: *viro*
remaining: *li'i*
remove: *oura*
return: *loea; mue*
right: *haume*
ripe: *kine*
river: *vai*
root: *mene*
round: *lohoru*
rub: *muhu*
rubbish: *ane*
ruin: *hasi'avai*
run: *uriri*
run away: *li'o*
sago: *ai*
same: *ëa'ï'ao; pa'i*
sand: *fae*
say: *au'i; o'ï*
scorpion: *mihamiha*
season, dry: *sioro*
season, wet: *uparare*
see: *erea*
seed: *fuani*
self: *ika*
send: *sia*
shellfish: *are'e*
shoot: *au; la'i*
short: *au*
shoulder: *laro*
show: *hava'u; ora'e*
sick: *eka*
side: *oka'i; poe*
sister: *ma'omuru; onera*
sit: *ha'uhave'i; ve'i*
skin: *bera'a*
skin, take off: *hahe*
skirt: *amere*
sky: *mene*
sleep: *li*
small: *fihi; i'i; paka'u*
smoke: *uma*
snake: *memere*
snot: *nori*
so: *kava; soka; va'a*
some: *kou'ara*
someone: *üani; ae; üa'i*
something: *ekakau; ekau; ome*
son: *mono*
southwest wind: *lavara*
spear: *boi; supi'a*
spider: *auare*
spittle: *aino*
spoil: *feha*
spoon: *isa'a*
stab: *homa*
stand: *lea*
stand up: *u'e*
star: *bihu'u*
stick: *uri*
stone: *ere*
stop: *soka*
story: *fari*
straight: *hauka; no'a*
strengthen: *haeke*
string bag: *ā'ō; fa'ari*
strong: *lofo*
struggle: *heafo*
sucker: *lire*
sugarcane: *ase*
sun: *lare*
swamp: *äo'a*
sweet potato: *hau'ani*
swim: *leou*
tail: *orora*
take: *a'a; o'ae*
take off skin: *hahe*

taro species: *noa; pirikari*
tell: *emera; evera*
that: *äë'a; ehe; ë'a*
that's all: *ëa'a*
then: *anipe; haveha; luera*
there: *vehe*
thigh: *hauraia*
think: *la'a*
this: *ne'e*
throat: *poko'u*
throw: *ari*
thumb: *nora*
tie: *mo'orea*
to: *kai; ma*
together: *la'i; soa'oki'ao*
tomorrow: *pani'ira*
tongue: *maiana*
tooth: *hu'u*
tree: *oharo*
tree species: *se'o*
trip: *koare*
try: *ö'ë*
turn: *ero*
two: *ü'üka*
under: *fe'u*
unripe: *kaora*
usually: *veahiri*
very: *ha'eka; uma'i; 'i'i*
village: *lo'u*
vine: *foa; merove*
walk: *a'e*
wallaby: *havaro*
want: *vere*
water: *aime*
wear: *esi*
weave: *uri*
wet: *fai'afai'a*
wet season: *uparare*
what: *ena'i; enena'i*
when: *enaha'u; veha*
where: *ka'ama*
white: *e'ero*
who: *naero*
why: *ene*
wind: *be'o*
wind, northeast: *vaura*
wind, southwest: *lavara*
wing: *vaho*
with: *moha*
woman: *ä'u*
wood: *oporo*
word: *ae*
work: *kivi*
yam: *lasi*
year: *sioro*
yellow: *nano*
yes: *ëhë*
yesterday: *lafi*
young: *apai*

Appendix C: Texts

Seven relatively short texts are included in this section, all told by people from Uriri village. The first three are customary procedural in character, that is, they describe a customary activity. The first, Fishing (110 seconds in length), was told by Mini Wara, a middle-aged man. The next two, Gardening (40 seconds) and Weaving (55 seconds), were told by Urufa'u Avuvua, a middle-aged woman. The next text, Kikori Hunt (140 seconds), is a first person hunting narrative told by Mini Wara. The next three texts are broadly descriptive. Cuscus (25 seconds) is a description of the life of the cuscus told by Urufa'u Avuva. Church (20 seconds) is a statement by Simona, an old man, about his work for the church. My Life (55 seconds) is a complaint by Kakare Kuku, an old man, about the lack of help from his children. The final text, Prayer (75 seconds), is a prayer from a Sunday morning church service by James Aru, an educated middle-aged man.

Minimal editing was done in each text. Punctuation generally follows the intonation of the speaker, with full stops signalling pauses with falling intonation and commas signalling pauses with rising intonation. The presentation of the texts involves a three-line interlinearisation. The first line represents the actual pronunciation in the practical orthography. The second line gives the morphemic representation. Morphemes are given in isolation form ignoring morphophonemic effects. For example, *novere* 'my' is represented as *nao-vere* since *nao* is the isolation form for 'I'. The third line gives a morpheme-by-morpheme gloss in English.

Fishing

Fishing 1

Nuvere	ne'e	lo'uvere	fari	nao	ã'uvoro,	veahiri	kaporaraveha	ma'i'ani	fari,
nu'u-vere	ne'e	lo'u-vere	fari	nao	ã'u-voro	veahiri	kapora-ra-veha	ma'i-'ani	fari
1p-POSS	this	village-POSS	story	1s	woman-PL	usually	fish-IRR-when	go.down-2/3pS	story

nao	ne'e	au'inao.
nao	ne'e	au'i-nao
1s	this	say-1s

'Our village story, I will tell the story of how the women go down to fish.'

Fishing 2

Nuvere	ã'u	erahe	liaisani	ivi'ira	porapora	ma'ao,	erahe	aua	everae'isani.
nu'u-vere	ã'u	erahe	li-a-isani	ivi'ira	porapora	ma'ao	erahe	aua	evera-e-isani
1p-POSS	woman	3p	sleep-get-and	morning	early	early	3p	child	tell-2/3pO-and

'Our women they sleep and in the early morning they tell the children.'

Fishing 3

Nao	aika'u	kaporaveha	wã'ĩnao	au'isani.
Nao	aika'u	kapora-veha	wã'ĩ-nao	au'i-isani
1s	now	fish-when	go.down-1s	say-and

'I'll tell about how they go down to fish.'

Fishing 4

Wã'ĩ	ka'i	homa'isani,	ara'akaia	aisani,	vao	aisani,	aime	katlain,	erahe
Wã'ĩ	ka'i	homa'i-isani	ara'a-kaia	a-isani	vao	a-isani	aime	katlain	erahe
go.down	prawn.type	push.out-and	canoe-paddle	get-and	net	get-and	water	fishing.line	3p

tiro,	narakau	oki	va'a	mari'isani,	ã'õ	luema,	aisanipe	wã'ĩ	ara'ama
tiro	narakau	oki	va'a	mari-isani	ã'õ	lue-ma	a-isani-pe	wã'ĩ	ara'a-ma
container	food	one	so	hold-and	string.bag	in-LOC	get-and-?	go.down	canoe-LOC

sihaisani.
si-ha-isani
get.in-3sS-and

'They go down and get the bait, get the paddle, get the bait net, fishing line, they get the water container, they hold some food, get the bilum and go down and get into the canoe.'

Fishing 5

Sihaisanipe	va'a	ama'u'isani.
si-ha-isani-pe	va'a	ama'u-isani
get.in-3sS-and-?	so	come.out-and

'They get in and go out.'

Fishing 6

Ama'u	ke'oro	ari'isani,	luerama	nane	oki	veriveri	lorokarahama		mene
Ama'u	ke'oro	ari-isani	luera-ma	nane	oki	veri-RDP	loroka-ra-ha-ma		mene
come.out	fishing	throw-and	then-LOC	fish	one	pull-CONT	complete-IRR-3sS-LOC		sky
ereamu'isanima		laifururahama,		eraheva'a	vere'isani	narakau	koru	va'a	
erea-amu-isani-ma		laifuru-ra-ha-ma		erahe-va'a	vere-isani	narakau	koru	va'a	
see-3sO-and-LOC		afternoon-IRR-3sS-LOC		3p-so	want-and	food	piece	so	
ĩ'ĩ'isani.									
ĩ'ĩ-isani									
burn-and									

'They go out and throw the fishing lines, the moment they finish pulling in the fish, when they see the sky and it is afternoon, they will cook the pieces of food they want.'

Fishing 7

ĩ'ĩ'isanipe	naisanima	lorokarahaveha.
ĩ'ĩ-isani-pe	na-isani-ma	loroka-ra-ha-veha
burn-and-?	eat-and-LOC	complete-IRR-3sS-when

'They finish cooking and eating.'

Fishing 8

Aime	era	erorakape	noani	kaomoraha,	eraheva'a	kaiaka	loea'isani
Aime	era	ero-ra-kape	noani	kaomo-ra-ha	erahe-va'a	kaia-ka	loea-isani
water	3s	turn-IRR-and	high.tide	high.tide-IRR-3sS	3p-so	paddle-3sS	return-and
laifuru'ao.							
laifuru-'ao							
afternoon-only							

'When the water is coming back in and going to high tide, they paddle and return back in the afternoon.'

Fishing 9

Kaiaka	loea'isani	aua	erahe	ore	naora	era	kapora	koare	mape	maha.
kaia-ka	loea-isani	aua	erahe	ore	naora	era	kapora	koare	mape	ma-ha
paddle-3sS	return-and	child	3p	know	mother	3s	fish	trip	from	come-3sS

'They paddle and return and the children know the mothers will come from the fishing trip.'

Fishing 10

Ẽ'aveha	erahe	ekau	himiri	kekese	oporo	e'eisani,	narakau,	ekau	himiri	
ẽ'a-veha	erahe	ekau	himiri	kekese	oporo	e'e-isani	narakau	ekau	himiri	
that-when	3p	something	many	ready	wood	chop-and	food	something	many	
kivika	o'i'isanipe	erahevere	ini	fafaro'ama		ao	erea'isani	naora	era	
kivi-ka	o'i-isani-pe	erahe-vere	ini	fafaro'a-ma		ao	erea-isani	naora	era	
work-3sS	put-and-?	3p-POSS	eye	canoe.place-LOC		2s	see-and	mother	3s	
loearaha.										
loea-ra-ha										
return-IRR-3sS										

'That is why many things are ready, they chop wood and prepare and put out much food, their eyes look only to the canoe place, for their mother's return.'

Fishing 11

Naoraro	loearakape	naoraro	uraha	luerama,	aua	erahe	uriri'uriri'isani
naora-ro	loea-ra-kape	naora-ro	u-ra-ha	luera-ma	aua	erahe	uriri-RDP-isani
mother-ERG	return-IRR-and	mother-ERG	call-IRR-3sS	then-LOC	child	3p	run-CONT-and

naora	kai,	wā'ɪ'isanipe	koi'ara	oporo	hu'a	fua'isani,	koi'ara	ë'a	eravere
naora	kai	wā'ɪ-isani-pe	koi'ara	oporo	hu'a	fua-isani	koi'ara	ë'a	era-vere
mother	to	go.down-and-?	another	wood	block	carry-and	another	that	3s-POSS

katlain	ekakau	himiri	fua'isani,	aisanipe	ava'isani.
katlain	ekakau	himiri	fua-isani	a-isani-pe	ava-isani
fishing.line	something	many	carry-and	get-and-?	go.up-and

'The mother returns, the mother calls, and the children run down to the mother, some carry blocks of wood, some carry fishing line and many other things, they get them and go up.'

Fishing 12

Ava'isani,	ekakau	himiri	o'i'isani	luerama,	narakau	era	lorokaraha,	apava'a
ava-isani	ekakau	himiri	o'i-isani	luera-ma	narakau	era	loroka-ra-ha	apa-va'a
go.up-and	something	many	put-and	then-LOC	food	3s	complete-IRR-3sS	after-so

mana	nane	ɪ'ɪ'isani.	
ma-na	nane	ɪ'ɪ-isani	
come-?	fish	burn-and	

'They go up and put the many things away, and right then when the food is completed, after they come and cook the fish.'

Fishing 13

Nane	ɪ'ɪ'isani	nanero	araraha,	soa'oki'ao	o'oka	ve'isanipe	neisani,	oki.
Nane	ɪ'ɪ-isani	nane-ro	ara-ra-ha	soa'oki'ao	o'o-ka	ve'i-isani-pe	na-isani	oki
fish	burn-and	fish-ERG	burn-IRR-3sS	together	gather-3sS	sit-and-?	eat-and	one

fahama	o'i'isani.	
faha-ma	o'i-isani	
platform-LOC	put-and	

'When the fish is cooked, they sit down together and eat and put a few on the platform.'

Fishing 14

Fari	au'i'i	ë'ama	mana	oreka.
Fari	au-'i'i	ë'a-ma	ma-na	ore-ka
story	short-very	that-LOC	come-?	finish-3sS

'The very short story has come to the end.'

Gardening

Gardening 1

Opa	haima	ika	la'umenupe,	ɪ'ɪmenuma	ararahaveha,	oharo	hehemenuma
Opa	haima	ika	la'u-m-'enu-pe	ɪ'ɪ-m-'enu-ma	ara-ra-ha-veha	oharo	hehe-m-'enu-ma
first	bush	self	clean-?-1pS-?	burn-?-1pS-LOC	burn-IRR-3sS-when	tree	clear-?-1pS-LOC

lorokarahaveha,	faura	menu	va'a.	
loroka-ra-ha-veha	faura	m-'enu	va'a	
complete-IRR-3sS-when	garden	?-1pS	so	

'First we clean the bush itself, burn the grass and when it is burned, clear the trees and when it is complete, do the gardening.'

Gardening 2

Noa'au,	eisi	lire'au,	hau'ani	ore'au,	o'imenu.
noa-'au	eisi	lire-'au	hau'ani	ore-'au	o'i-m-'enu
taro.sp-PL	banana	sucker-PL	sweet.potato	leaf-PL	put-?-1pS

'We put in the taro suckers, banana suckers, and sweet potato leaves.'

Gardening 3

La'imenuma	lakarahaveha,	ona	vorivori	isani	laka	isani	va'a.
la'i-m-'enu-ma	laka-ra-ha-veha	ona	vorivori	isani	laka	isani	va'a
plant-?-1pS-LOC	bear.fruit-IRR-3sS-when	go	big	and	bear.fruit	and	so

'When we plant it and it bears fruit, when it grows bigger and bears fruit.'

Gardening 4

Laka	isani	eisi	lakarahama	amamenu,	noa	lakarahama	
Laka	isani	eisi	laka-ra-ha-ma	ama-m-'enu	noa	laka-ra-ha-ma	
bear.fruit	and	banana	bear.fruit-IRR-3sS-LOC	hit-?-1pS	taro.sp	bear.fruit-IRR-3sS-LOC	

noa	fereamenu	pirikari	ĕa'ĭ'ao,	pirikari	ë'ëmenupe	va'a,	laka	ë'ëmenu.
noa	ferea-m-'enu	pirikari	ĕa'ĭ'ao	pirikari	ë'ë-m-'enu-pe	va'a	laka	ë'ë-m-'enu
taro.sp	pull-?-1pS	taro.sp	same	taro.sp	dig-?-1pS-?	so	bear.fruit	dig-?-1pS

'It bears fruit, when the bananas bear fruit we cut them, when the taros bear fruit we pull the taros, do the same with the other taros, we dig up the taros, we dig the ones that bear fruit.'

Gardening 5

Naume	la'imenu	noa	lire	ĕa'ĭ'ao	fereamenupe.
Naume	la'i-m-'enu	noa	lire	ĕa'ĭ'ao	ferea-m-'enu-pe
again	plant-?-1pS	taro.sp	sucker	same	pull-?-1pS-?

'We pull the taro suckers again and plant them.'

Gardening 6

Lakarahaveha	hove'arahaveha	oreka	faura	va'a	oreka.
laka-ra-ha-veha	hove'a-ra-ha-veha	ore-ka	faura	va'a	ore-ka
bear.fruit-IRR-3sS-when	correct-IRR-3sS-when	finish-3sS	garden	so	finish-3sS

'When it bears fruit and is all right, the garden is finished, it is finished.'

Weaving

Weaving 1

Keta	moha	ika	au'inana.
Keta	moha	ika	au'i-nana
mat	with	self	say-?

'My talking starts with the mat.'

Weaving 2

Keta	asi'enu,	a'enupe	mana	larema	o'i'enu,	ane	a'enu,	keta	uri'enu.
Keta	asi-'enu	a-'enu-pe	ma-na	lare-ma	o'i-'enu	ane	a-'enu	keta	uri-'enu
pandanas	cut-1pS	get-1pS-?	come-?	sun-LOC	put-1pS	rubbish	get-1pS	mat	weave-1pS

'Cut the mat, we bring it to dry in the sun, remove the useless part (thorns), weave the mat.'

Weaving 3

Keta moha oka'ima ĕa'a.
Keta moha oka'i-ma ĕa'a
mat with side-LOC that.all

'That's all about the mat.'

Weaving 4

Ape amere.
Ape amere
for skirt

'Now the skirt.'

Weaving 5

Amere ahi'enu, ane a'enu, oura'enu, hahe'enu, muhu'enupe larema o'i'enu veha
Amere ahi-'enu ane a-'enu oura-'enu hahe-'enu muhu-'enu-pe lare-ma o'i-'enu veha
skirt cut-1pS rubbish get-1pS remove-1pS take.off-1pS rub-1pS-? sun-LOC put-1pS when

hara'oha veha amere uri'enu, mo'orea'enu.
hara'o-ha veha amere uri-'enu mo'orea-'enu
dry-3sS when skirt weave-1pS tie-1pS

'Cut the skirt, get the rubbish and remove it, take it off, rub the grass and put in the sun, when dry, weave the skirt, tie it.'

Weaving 6

Mo'orea'enuma ă'u muruă'u esira ekau ĕa'a.
mo'orea-'enu-ma ă'u muru-ă'u esi-ra ekau ĕa'a
tie-1pS-LOC woman girl-woman wear-IRR something that.all

'When it is tied, women and girls can wear something, that's all.'

Weaving 7

Fa'ari ĕa'I'ao, keta asi'enupe mana larema o'i'enu, ane a'enu fa'ari va'a
Fa'ari ĕa'I'ao keta asi-'enu-pe ma-na lare-ma o'i-'enu ane a-'enu fa'ari va'a
basket same pandanas cut-1pS-? come-? sun-LOC put-1pS rubbish get-1pS basket so

ă'uvoro hava'u lare va'a uri'enu.
ă'u-voro hava'u lare va'a uri-'enu
woman-PL show day so weave-1pS

'The basket is the same, cut the pandanas come put it in the sun, remove the rubbish, the basket women weave for the show day.'

Weaving 8

Felosip	ä'u	la'i	so'a'oki'au	o'oka	ve'i	anipe	hava'u	keta	au	amere	la'i
felosip	ä'u	la'i	so'a'oki'au	o'o-ka	ve'i	anipe	hava'u	keta	au	amere	la'i
fellowship	woman	together	together	gather-3sS	sit	then	show	mat	PL	skirt	together

uri'enu,	fa'ari	uri'enu	kou'ara	ma'i	hava'u'enu,	koi'ara	o'i'enu,	koi'ara
uri-'enu	fa'ari	uri-'enu	kou'ara	ma'i	hava'u-'enu	koi'ara	o'i-'enu	koi'ara
weave-1pS	basket	weave-1pS	some	go.down	show-1pS	another	put-1pS	another

hava'u'enu,	koi'ara	o'i'enu,	koi'ara	ema'ia	lira	veha	keta.
hava'u-'enu	koi'ara	o'i-'enu	koi'ara	ema'i-a	li-ra	veha	keta
show-1pS	another	put-1pS	another	prepare-get	sleep-IRR	when	mat

'The fellowship women gather together and sit down then weave skirts for the weaving show, we weave some baskets for the show, put some aside, others prepare for sleeping.'

Kikori Hunt

Kikori Hunt 1

Kikorima	novere	warehavama	ona'enape	ë'ama	ve'i'ena	luerama.
Kikori-ma	nao-vere	warehava-ma	ona-'ena-pe	ë'a-ma	ve'i-'ena	luera-ma
Kikori-LOC	1s-POSS	first-LOC	go-1sS-?	that-LOC	sit-1sS	then-LOC

'My first time going and staying in Kikori.'

Kikori Hunt 2

Nomaraforo	emerane'ani,	aika'u	au'i'ani,	"Nu'u	ao	ora'emenu,	nu'u'ani	evera	
nomara-fe-ro	emera-ne-'ani	aika'u	au'i-'ani	Nu'u	ao	ora'e-m-'enu	nu'u-'ani	evera	
in.law-PL-ERG	tell-1sO-2/3pS	now	say-2/3pS	1p	2s	show-?-1pS	1p-2/3pS	dog	

o'oreraveha	ona'enu."
o'ore-ra-veha	ona-'enu
hunt-IRR-when	go-1pS

'My in-laws told me, they said, "We will show you, we will go hunting with dogs."'

Kikori Hunt 3

Ivi'ira	ma'ao,	evera	himiri	a'enupe	mana	ara'ama	üa'enu	lorokahaveha.
Ivi'ira	ma'ao	evera	himiri	a-'enu-pe	ma-na	ara'a-ma	üa-'enu	loroka-ha-veha
morning	early	dog	many	get-1pS-?	come-?	canoe-LOC	put-1pS	complete-3sS-when

'Early in the morning we got many dogs, came and put them into the canoe, that was complete.'

Kikori Hunt 4

Ë'ë	fehea'anipe,	ai	fa'arima	üaro'erama	soka	kaiaka	ama'u	ama'u'enu,
Ë'ë	fehea-'ani-pe	ai	fa'ari-ma	üa-ro'era-ma	soka	kaia-ka	ama'u	ama'u-'enu
coconut	husk-2/3pS-?	sago	basket-LOC	put-and-LOC	so	paddle-3sS	come.out	come.out-1pS

ononoma	finu	pairavere	ë'ama	o'iamu'enu.
ona-RDP-ma	finu	paira-vere	ë'a-ma	o'i-amu-'enu
go-CONT-LOC	island	another-?	that-LOC	put-3sO-1pS

' We husked coconut and puttting sago into baskets, so we paddled, coming out, we came out, going, we put the canoe there at another island.'

Kikori Hunt 5

Ara'a	lamuro'erama	nu'u	va'a	ure'enu,	evera	a'enupe.
Ara'a	lamu-ro'era-ma	nu'u	va'a	ure-'enu	evera	a-'enu-pe
canoe	plant-and-LOC	1p	so	go.in-1pS	dog	get-1pS-?

'We planted the canoe and went into the bush, we got the dogs.'

Kikori Hunt 6

Ure'enupe	erahevere	kere'a	ão'a	hi'ivira	ha'eka,	ai	vorivori	voro	lea'ani,	oporo
ure-'enu-pe	erahe-vere	kere'a	ão'a	hi'ivira	ha'eka	ai	vorivori	voro	lea-'ani	oporo
go.in-1pS-?	3p-POSS	path	swamp	big	very	sago	big	PL	stand-2/3pS	wood

ore'ea,	ai	voro.
ore'ea	ai	voro
nothing	sago	PL

'We went in, their path is a very big swamp, big sagos were standing, no trees, only sagos.'

Kikori Hunt 7

Ẽ'a,	ai	lue	ẽ'a	ão'ama	leu'enu,	evera	o'ae	a	leu'enu.
Ẽ'a	ai	lue	ẽ'a	ão'a-ma	leu-'enu	evera	o'ae	a	leu-'enu
that	sago	in	that	swamp-LOC	go.around-1pS	dog	take	get	go.around-1pS

'We went around in the sagos in that swamp, taking the dogs and going around.'

Kikori Hunt 8

Leu,	leu	evera	erahe	ona	sa'i	ore'ea,	wã'ĩra	ma'ao	aiparo	hi'ivira
Leu	leu	evera	erahe	ona	sa'i	ore'ea	wã'ĩ-ra	ma'ao	aiparo	hi'ivira
go.around	go.around	dog	3p	go	not	long	go.down-IRR	just.then	pig	big

kiviamu'ani.		
kivi-amu-'ani		
work-3sO-2/3pS		

'We went around and around, the dogs did not go around very long, just then they started chasing a big pig.'

Kikori Hunt 9

Aiparo	hi'ivira	a'enu,	evera	voro	omeamu'anima,	uriri'enupe	mana	akiva	
Aiparo	hi'ivira	a-'enu	evera	voro	ome-amu-'ani-ma	uriri-'enu-pe	ma-na	akiva	
pig	big	get-1pS	dog	PL	make-get-2/3pS-LOC	run-1pS-?	come-?	knife	

homamu'enu	lorokahaveha	aiparo	amu'enupe	ona	poema	o'iamu'enu.
homa-amu-'enu	loroka-ha-veha	aiparo	a-amu-'enu-pe	ona	poe-ma	o'i-amu-'enu
stab-3sO-1pS	complete-3sS-when	pig	get-3sO-1pS-?	go	side-LOC	put-3sO-1pS

'Getting the big pig, the dogs chased the big pig, and running we came and stabbed the pig with the knife, after completed we got the pig and put it on the side.'

Kikori Hunt 10

Poema	o'iamu	lo'erama.
poe-ma	o'i-amu	lo'e-ra-ma
side-LOC	put-3sO	and-IRR-LOC

'We put it on the side.'

Kikori Hunt 11

Äë'a	aiparo	hi'ivira	uma'i	ama'uraveha	ara'avere,	heafo	ha'eka.
Äë'a	aiparo	hi'ivira	uma'i	ama'u-ra-veha	ara'a-vere	heafo	ha'eka
that	pig	big	very	come.out-IRR-when	canoe-?	struggle	very

'When we tried to pull that very big pig out into the canoe it was very hard work.'

Kikori Hunt 12

Aua	pirari	ore'ea,	nu'u	aua	ü'üka	pao'a	lamoha.
Aua	pirari	ore'ea	nu'u	aua	ü'üka	pao'a	lamo-ha.
child	few	nothing	1p	child	two	one	only-3sS

'There were not plenty of us, we were only three people.'

Kikori Hunt 13

Aiparo	uma'i	veriamu'a,	veriamu'a,	ama'u,	ama'u,	ama'u,	ama'u,	ama'u.
Aiparo	uma'i	veri-amu-'a	veri-amu-'a	ama'u	ama'u	ama'u	ama'u	ama'u
pig	very	pull-3sO-?	pull-3sO-?	come.out	come.out	come.out	come.out	come.out

'We pulled and pulled the pig, coming out, coming out, coming out, coming out, coming out.'

Kikori Hunt 14

Vai	pairavere	o'iamu'enu	ara'avere	kere'a	uma'i	heka	ha'eka,	vai	pairama
Vai	paira-vere	o'i-amu-'enu	ara'a-vere	kere'a	uma'i	heka	ha'eka	vai	paira-ma
river	another-?	put-3sO-1pS	canoe-POSS	path	very	far	very	river	another-LOC

ve'iha.
ve'i-ha
sit-3sS

'We put it at another river, the canoe path was very far on the other side of the river.'

Kikori Hunt 15

Aiparo	ë'a,	vai	paira	vere	o'iamu'enupe	aua	koi'ara	ara'a	haveha	ero'ani.
Aiparo	ë'a	vai	paira	vere	o'i-amu-'enu-pe	aua	koi'ara	ara'a	haveha	ero-'ani
pig	that	river	another	?	put-3sO-1pS-?	child	another	canoe	and.then	turn-2/3pS

'We put that pig to the other side of the river, some boys went around for the canoe.'

Kikori Hunt 16

Aua	koi'ara	ona	ara'a	amu'ani,	va'a,	mue'ani	mue'enupe	mana	aiparo
Aua	koi'ara	ona	ara'a	a-amu-'ani	va'a	mue-'ani	mue-'enu-pe	ma-na	aiparo
child	another	go	canoe	get-3sO-2/3pS	so	return-2/3pS	return-1pS-?	come-?	pig

üamu'enupe.
üa-amu-'enu-pe
put-3sO-1pS-?

'Other boys went to get the canoe, we returned, returning we put the pig.'

Kikori Hunt 17

Aiparo	hi'ivika	ha'eka,	üamu'enu	lorokahaveha	soka.
Aiparo	hi'ivika	ha'eka	üa-amu-'enu	loroka-ha-veha	soka
pig	big	very	put-3sO-1pS	complete-3sS-when	so

'The very big pig, we put it in finished.'

Kikori Hunt 18

Kaiaka	mue'enu.
kaia-ka	mue-'enu
paddle-3sS	return-1pS

'Paddling we returned.'

Kikori Hunt 19

Kaiaka	mano,	mano,	mano	mana	omema	lo'uma.
kaia-ka	ma-no	ma-no	ma-no	ma-na	ome-ma	lo'u-ma
paddle-3sS	come-?	come-?	come-?	come-?	something-LOC	village-LOC

'Paddling we came, came, came, came, to somewhere, to the village.'

Kikori Hunt 20

Lo'uma	o'iamu	lo'erama	aiparo	va'a	havamu'enu.
lo'u-ma	o'i-amu	lo'e-ra-ma	aiparo	va'a	hava-amu-'enu
village-LOC	put-3sO	and-IRR-LOC	pig	so	cut-3sO-1pS

'Put it in the village and then cut the pig.'

Kikori Hunt 21

Aiparo	havamu'enuma,	erahe	ore	ë'a	aiparo	uma'i,	a'onara	ë'ama.
Aiparo	hava-amu-'enu-ma	erahe	ore	ë'a	aiparo	uma'i	a-ona-ra	ë'a-ma
pig	cut-3sO-1pS-LOC	3p	NEG	that	pig	very	get-go-IRR	that-LOC

'We cut the pig, they (in-laws) did not get the pig and go.'

Kikori Hunt 22

Vere'ani	ë'a	koru	i'i'ao	a	lo'erama	au'i'ani,	"Ne'e	overe	aiparo,"
vere-'ani	ë'a	koru	i'i-'ao	a	lo'e-ra-ma	au'i-'ani	Ne'e	ao-vere	aiparo
want-2/3pS	that	piece	small-only	get	and-IRR-LOC	say-2/3pS	this	2s-POSS	pig

o'ani,	"a'a	one	ao	ë'aveha	herafohe."
o'i-'ani	a'a	ona-e	ao	ë'a-veha	herafo-he
say-2/3pS	take	go-IMP?	2s	that-when	struggle-2sS

'They got the small pieces that they wanted and then said, "This is your pig," they said, "Take it and go because you did hard work." '

Kikori Hunt 23

Soka	aiparo	va'a	a'ama'enu,	ëama.
Soka	aiparo	va'a	a'a-ma-'enu	ëa-ma
so	pig	dead	take-come-1pS	house-LOC

'So we brought the pig, brought it to the house.'

Kikori Hunt 24

A'ama'enupe	uri'enupe	na'enu.
a'a-ma-'enu-pe	uri-'enu-pe	na-'enu
take-come-1pS-?	cook-1pS-?	eat-1pS

'We cooked it, and ate it.'

Kikori Hunt 25

Ë'aveha	erahevere	kere'a	aiparo	one	karora,	erahevere	kere'a	namaia.
ë'a-veha	erahe-vere	kere'a	aiparo	one	karo-ra	erahe-vere	kere'a	namaia
that-when	3p-POSS	path	pig	cannot	find-IRR	3p-POSS	path	good

'Therefore their place is good, you do not need to look for pigs.'

The Cuscus

Cuscus 1

Kurokuro	erahe	oharo	moha	ve'i'ani.
Kurokuro	erahe	oharo	moha	ve'i-'ani
cuscus	3p	tree	with	sit-2/3pS

'Cuscuses sit in trees.'

Cuscus 2

Eheraerahaveha		erahe	avaha	loku	kine'ao	neisani,	loku	moha
ehera-e-ra-ha-veha		erahe	ava-ha	loku	kine-'ao	na-isani	loku	moha
hungry-2/3pO-IRR-3sS-when		3p	go.up-3sS	pawpaw	ripe-only	eat-and	pawpaw	with
ava'isanipe	loku	kine'ao	neisani,	wä'ĩ'isani	ona	oharo	fuani	koi'ara	ĕa'ĩ'ao
ava-isani-pe	loku	kine-'ao	na-isani	wä'ĩ-isani	ona	oharo	fuani	koi'ara	ĕa'ĩ'ao
go.up-and-?	pawpaw	ripe-only	eat-and	go.down-and	go	tree	seed	another	same

neisani,	wä'ĩ'isanipe	ona	oharo	pairavere	avaraha.
na-isani	wä'ĩ-isani-pe	ona	oharo	paira-vere	ava-ra-ha
eat-and	go.down-and-?	go	tree	another-?	go.up-IRR-3sS

'When they are hungry they go up and eat only ripe pawpaw, they go up with the pawpaw and eat only ripe pawpaw, they go down and then up another fruit tree in the same way, they go up and eat, they go down and going to another tree go up.'

Cuscus 3

Oharo	pairavere	avarakape	ĕa'ĩ'ao,	oharo	fuani	ë'a'ao	namaiarahama	era	ve'ira
Oharo	paira-vere	ava-ra-kape	ĕa'ĩ'ao	oharo	fuani	ë'a-'ao	namaia-ra-ha-ma	era	ve'i-ra
tree	another-?	go.up-IRR-and	same	tree	seed	that-only	good-IRR-3sS-LOC	3s	sit-IRR

kape	ao	naraha.
kape	ao	na-ra-ha
and	2s	eat-IRR-3sS

'They go up another tree the same way, when the fruit is good, it will stay in only that tree and just eat.'

Working in the Church

Church 1

Nao	26	sioro,	nao	ekalesia	kivia'ena	manomanoma	aika'u.
Nao	26	sioro	nao	ekalesia	kivi-a-'ena	ma-no-RDP-ma	aika'u
1s	26	year	1s	church	work-?-1sS	come-?-CONT-LOC	now

'I have worked for the church for 26 years.'

Church 2

Ne'e	lao	ũa'iro	maha,	nao	hafuneha.
Ne'e	lao	ũa'i-ro	ma-ha	nao	hafu-ne-ha
this	European	someone-ERG	come-3sS	1s	meet-1sO-3sS

'This European has come and has met me.'

Church 3

Kava	novere	fari	la'i	au'i	nao,	ekalesia	luema	ve'i'ena	sioro	la'i	au'inao.
Kava	nao-vere	fari	la'i	au'i	nao	ekalesia	lue-ma	ve'i-'ena	sioro	la'i	au'i-nao
so	1s-POSS	story	FUT	say	1s	church	in-LOC	sit-1sS	year	FUT	say-1s

'So I'm telling my story of my years staying in the church.'

Church 4

Sioro	hove'a	26	sioro,	manomanoma	ne'e.
Sioro	hove'a	26	sioro	ma-no-RDP-ma	ne'e
year	correct	26	year	come-?-CONT-LOC	this

'Twenty-six years have come to now.'

My Life

My Life 1

Nao	aua'aua	moha	ma'uri	fehaha	nao	ore	hove'ara,	novere	ma'uri.
Nao	aua-RDP	moha	ma'uri	feha-ha	nao	ore	hove'a-ra	nao-vere	ma'uri
1s	child-CONT	with	life	spoil-3sS	1s	NEG	be.fit-IRR	1s-POSS	life

'The children haven't been looking after me, I'm not strong, my life.'

My Life 2

Ê'aveha	aika'u,	nao	lao	ũa'i	ne'e	avaha	novere	fari	ne'e	au'i'ena.
ë'a-veha	aika'u	nao	lao	ũa'i	ne'e	ava-ha	nao-vere	fari	ne'e	au'i-'ena
that-when	now	1s	European	someone	this	go.up-3sS	1s-POSS	story	this	say-1sS

'That's why this European man came so I'm telling him my story.'

My Life 3

Ê'aveha	novere	ma'uri	ore	hove'ara.
ë'a-veha	nao-vere	ma'uri	ore	hove'a-ra
that-when	1s-POSS	life	NEG	be.fit-IRR

'That's why my life is not fit.'

My Life 4

Ma'uri	aua	ore	koarainera.
Ma'uri	aua	ore	koarai-ne-ra
life	child	NEG	help-1sO-IRR

'The children did not help my life.'

My Life 5

Ma'uri	fehaha.
Ma'uri	feha-ha
life	spoil-3sS

'My life is spoiled.'

My Life 6

Fehahaveha	novere	lofo,	anivere	lofo,	hove'a	ne'e	lofo	ore	hove'anera.
feha-ha-veha	nao-vere	lofo	ani-vere	lofo	hove'a	ne'e	lofo	ore	hove'a-ne-ra
spoil-3sS-when	1s-POSS	strong	old-?	strong	be.fit	this	strong	NEG	be.fit-1sO-IRR

'Before it was spoiled, my strength was all right, this fitness is not strong, fitness is not strong.'

My Life 7

Lofo	ore	hove'anera.
Lofo	ore	hove'a-ne-ra
strong	NEG	be.fit-1sO-IRR

'My fitness is not strong.'

My Life 8

Ë'aveha	naro	ona'ena	ma'ena	luema,	ore	hove'ara.
ë'a-veha	nao-ro	ona-'ena	ma-'ena	lue-ma	ore	hove'a-ra
that-when	1s-ERG	go-1sS	come-1sS	in-LOC	NEG	be.fit-IRR

'That's why when I go and come in I'm not fit.'

My Life 9

Ë'aveha	novere	fari	ne'e	oreka.
ë'a-veha	nao-vere	fari	ne'e	ore-ka
that-when	1s-POSS	story	this	finish-3sS

'That's why my story ends here.'

A Prayer

Prayer 1

Overe	ini	ane'e	vearovaekavere	auma,	vearovaekavere	luema	foa	kona	luema.
ao-vere	ini	ane'e	vearovaeka-vere	au-ma	vearovaeka-vere	lue-ma	foa	kona	lue-ma
2s-POSS	eye	here	earth-?	on-LOC	earth-?	in-LOC	four	corner	in-LOC

'Your eye is here on the earth, in the earth in the four corners.'

Prayer 2

Overe	ini	era	ovava	hi'ivira	ha'eka.
ao-vere	ini	era	ovava	hi'ivira	ha'eka
2s-POSS	eye	3s	bright	big	very

'Your eyes are very bright.'

Prayer 3

Arua'u	moha	aro	mape	ma'i	vera'ama	erahevere	upu	ekeke,	erahevere	fera
Arua'u	moha	aro	mape	ma'i	vera'ama	erahe-vere	upu	eke-RDP	erahe-vere	fera
person	with	head	from	go.down	body	3p-POSS	hand	finger-PL	3p-POSS	leg

ekeke	himiri,	erahevere	hohiri	fuani,	eravere	hereane	himiri	ao	kuri'a	ereahe.
eke-RDP	himiri	erahe-vere	hohiri	fuani	era-vere	hereane	himiri	ao	kuri'a	erea-he
finger-PL	many	3p-POSS	heart	seed	3s-POSS	intestine	many	2s	already	see-2sS

'You already see people from their head going down to the body, their fingers and many toes, their heart and intestines.'

Prayer 4

Aika'u	ivi'ira,	overe	nenu	ũahe	veru.
Aika'u	ivi'ira	ao-vere	nenu	ũa-he	veru
now	morning	2s-POSS	give	put-2sS	gift

'This morning you gave your gift.'

Prayer 5

Aika'u	vere	testimoni	luema,	Miriam	Ori,	era	testifaiha	eravere	ae,	ma'uri,
Aika'u	vere	testimoni	lue-ma	Miriam	Ori	era	testifai-ha	era-vere	ae	ma'uri
now	POSS	testimony	in-LOC	Miriam	Ori	3s	testify-3sS	3s-POSS	word	life

era	eka	ve'iha	ma'uri	vere	nuvere	maienama	au'iha.
era	eka	ve'i-ha	ma'uri	vere	nu'u-vere	maiena-ma	au'i-ha
3s	sick	sit-3sS	life	POSS	1p-POSS	front-LOC	say-3sS

'In today's testimony Miriam Ori testified about her life, she was staying sick, she told her life story in front of us.'

Prayer 6

Nuro	mo'erape,	ao	sukerere	ae'eraveha.	
nu'u-ro	mo'e-ra-pe	ao	sukerere	ae-'e-ra-veha	
1p-ERG	listen-IRR-?	2s	belief	someone-2sO-IRR-when	

'We will listen and believe you.'

Prayer 7

Poe	ekakau	himiri,	poe	kure'ai	himiri	one	la'araveha.
Poe	ekakau	himiri	poe	kure'ai	himiri	one	la'a-ra-veha
side	something	many	side	influence	many	cannot	think-IRR-when

'When many side things, side things influence us, we will not think of them.'

Prayer 8

Ẽ'a	testimoni	namaia	a'amaha.
Ẽ'a	testimoni	namaia	a'a-ma-ha
that	testimony	good	take-come-3sS

'She brought that good testimony.'

Prayer 9

Ẽ'a	testimoni	luema	era	chalenj	hi'ivira	ha'eka	nenu	ũaha	aika'u	ivi'ira	luema,
Ẽ'a	testimoni	lue-ma	era	chalenj	hi'ivira	ha'eka	nenu	ũa-ha	aika'u	ivi'ira	lue-ma
that	testimony	in-LOC	3s	challenge	big	very	give	put-3sS	now	morning	in-LOC

ne'e	ẽa	vere	ve'i'enu	arua'u	himiri.
ne'e	ẽa	vere	ve'i-'enu	arua'u	himiri
this	house	POSS	sit-1pS	person	many

'In that testimony she gave a very big challenge to us this morning, the many people sitting in this house.'

Prayer 10

Erahe	vire	fa'apai'amo'e.
Erahe	vire	fa'apai-'amo'e
3p	mind	open-3p

'You open their minds.'

Prayer 11

Ë'aveha	napara	ao	tankiu	ini'e'enu,	ne'e	ae	himiri.
ë'a-veha	napara	ao	tankiu	ini-'e-'enu	ne'e	ae	himiri
that-when	father	2s	thanks	give-2sO-1pS	this	word	many

'That's why, father, we give thanks for you making these many words.'

Prayer 12

Aro	o'ekema,	aro	ë'a	aevere	luema	leve,	aro	o'ekema
ao-ro	o'e-ke-ma	ao-ro	ë'a	ae-vere	lue-ma	lea-ve	ao-ro	o'e-ke-ma
2s-ERG	make-2sS-LOC	2s-ERG	that	word-POSS	in-LOC	stand-?	2s-ERG	make-2sS-LOC

o'ekema	haekekae,	lofohae	siahuhae.
o'e-ke-ma	haeke-ka-e	lofo-ha-e	siahu-ha-e
make-2sS-LOC	strengthen-3sS-IMP	strong-3sS-IMP	power-3sS-IMP

'You stand in those words to make us strong, with strength and power.'

Prayer 13

Au'arari,	nuvere	no'i	ae	fihi	ëa'a.
Au'arari	nu'u-vere	no'i	ae	fihi	ëa'a
God	1p-POSS	ask	word	small	that.all

'God this is our small request, that's all.'

Prayer 14

Amen.
amen
amen

'Amen.'

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